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Internees Forecast German Defeat; Seventh Day of Blitz Hits Augsburg; Congress Girds for New Problems

American group reaching Portugal in exchange for Nazis base prediction on continuance of present alliances and Allied offensives.

The long-awaited story from inside Germany, as it became known to American diplomats and newspapermen interned in Baden-Baden, is told today. Mr. Dosch-Fleurot arriving with the exchange group in Lisbon, begins the first of a series of dispatches.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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BADEN-BADEN, Germany. Via Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 25. Delayed—Germany inevitably will be defeated, provided the present United Nations alliances and offensives can be maintained.

This is the considered opinion of the group of American diplomats and newspapermen who are being freed by exchange after 13 months of "detention" in Germany.

These are the reasons:

1. German manpower cannot continue to support the current rate of losses.

2. German industry already has revealed that it cannot keep pace with American, Russian, and British industry. German industrial personnel recruited from 17 countries lacks the necessary cohesion to speed up production.

3. With the loss of the Ukraine, Germany will not be able to feed its soldiers and civilians. The present food situation is relatively satisfactory. But the pinch is beginning to be felt, and the vital supplies of the Ukraine will make the difference.

4. The Nazi propaganda machine, which has kept national morale intact despite the Russian offensive, will not be able to resist similar successes by the American and British Armies in Western Europe.

Well Informed Group

In our group, arrested after Germany's declaration of war on the United States, and interned in Baden-Baden, were many diplomats, Red Cross workers, Quakers, and newspapermen. They know Germany thoroughly. My own experience includes long periods in Germany as a newspaper correspondent, reporting Hitler's beer hall putsch, his coming to power 10 years later. I was in Germany when war broke out in 1939.

Though our opportunities for judging the situation are not so extensive as we should have liked, they are sufficiently varied and significant to give a certain weight of judgment upon wartime conditions within the Reich.

Discounting our own belligerency, and declining to be influenced by the courteous treatment we received during internment, our group became convinced that Nazi power is certain to be broken.

Russian Campaign Costly

The Russian campaign cost Germany the war.

An elite Army of several millions of men is gone.

There are no official casualty figures, but practically every German family mourns a member lost on the Eastern Front.

Fighting continues. But it has undergone three major catastrophes.

In the first winter it was the cold.

In the second it was the collapse of the Voronezh front, entailing the fall of Stalingrad.

This winter it is the general retreat.

All of these things are vivid in German thoughts today.

They know that their great sacrifices have been in vain.

Whole Strategy Changed

The American landing in Africa forced Hitler and his staff to change the entire conduct of the war. To meet the American and British attacks in the southwest they had to sacrifice all their hard-won contests in Russia.

Nearly a year ago Hitler informed his commanders on the Eastern Front that they would receive no more re-enforcements but would receive all the latest arms.

He told them to hold, if they could, but retreat if they must.

They retreated consistently and, though they are able to hold the line while they are retreating, they face extremely embarrassing pressure on the Polish frontier.

I must add a note about our group of exchangees. It consists of 81 men, 55 women, and 11 children who crossed into Spanish territory after 13 months of detainment. The bulk of these are to be repatriated in the steamship Gripsholm.

The American Chargé S. Pinkney Tuck maintained an uncompromising stand of protest against our removal from France, where we were originally interned, to Germany. But he succeeded in obtaining many privileges for all of us during our confinement.

Other Baden-Baden reports: Page 6.

Halifax to Get B. U. Degree; Draft-Deferment Review Finn Unit to Go to Soviet?

The World's Day—February 26, 1944

Boston: British Ambassador to Be Given Degree

Lord Halifax will receive an honorary degree from Boston University on March 13, the British Consulate General in Boston announced. With Lady Halifax, the British Ambassador will stay through the following day to fill several public and private engagements.

Abandonment by OPA of plans for ceiling prices on summer vegetables in New England was forecast by Walter Piper of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, speaker at a farmers' meeting in Chelmsford, Mass., last night. [Page 2.]

Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts announced he would appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals after a jury in Federal Court yesterday returned a verdict for the defendant in the former Bay State Governor's $500,000 libel suit against the Curtis Publishing Company. [Page 2.]

Washington: Roosevelt Orders Draft Review

President Roosevelt, estimating the armed forces were still short approximately 200,000 trained men, ordered a review of all occupational deferments "with a view to speedily making available" the personnel required to carry on the war.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart has been assigned to take testimony of Navy officers "pertinent to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941," announced Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. The information is wanted in connection with the charges of dereliction of duty against Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, who commanded their respective services at the time of the attack.

The War Shipping Administration will open a recruiting campaign on the Gulf Coast on March 1 in an effort to obtain 2,000 experienced seamen monthly to man the expanding merchant fleet, it was announced.

Appointment of Grover Bennett Hill of Amarillo, Texas, as Undersecretary of Agriculture was confirmed by the Senate.

An 8-cent domestic air-mail stamp is in preparation for use March 26 when the rate advances from 6 to 8 cents an ounce, under the new tax law, it was announced by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker. The air rate to and from members of the armed forces outside the Continental United States will continue at 6 cents a half ounce, he added.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics announces that William Littlewood of New York, Vice-President of American Airlines, has been appointed to the Committee by President Roosevelt for a five-year term. He succeeds George J. Mead of West Hartford, Conn.

In Europe: Russo-Finn Peace Talks in Moscow?

The Russians are reported to have proposed that a Finnish military and political delegation go to Moscow as soon as possible to receive terms for quitting the war, a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said.

Peace negotiations between two main groups of the rival Greek guerrilla bands have been dragging along without reaching a definite result largely because of political complications, an Associated Press dispatch from Cairo said.

Jacques Doriot, head of the pro-Nazi French Popular Party, has arrived in Paris from the "Eastern Front," the Paris Radio said.

In Italy, Premier Badoglio was reported to have asked his opponents to stop their attacks upon his Government and upon King Victor Emmanuel, His actions apparently based on Prime Minister Churchill's suggestion that politics remain quiescent until after the bombing of Rome.

National: 14 Wisconsin Candidates Back Dewey

Of the 24 Wisconsin candidates for delegates to the Republican National Convention on a slate pledged to Thomas E. Dewey, 14 voted in Milwaukee to continue pledged to New York's Governor in the April 4 balloting in the face of Mr. Dewey's request to the contrary.

The carrier Bennington of the 27,500-ton Essex class was launched at New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn, 15 months after its keel was laid.

The Liberty ship Ida M. Tarbell, named for the writer and lecturer, was launched at the California Shipbuilding Corp. yards in Los Angeles Harbor.

Americas: Big Spy Ring Uncovered in Chile

Jorge Garreton, Director of Chile's Federal Investigation Department, announced in Santiago that $50,000 in $100 bills, invisible ink destined for Argentina, and spy-ring records had been found in double walls of a house belonging to Bernardo Timmerman, whom he described as chief of an espionage band recently arrested in Chile.

Orient: Labor Draft Decreed for Philippines

In the Philippines all able-bodied men and women between 16 and 60 have been made liable to compulsory agricultural service. The decree was issued under dictatorial power assumed by Puppet President Jose P. Laurel.

Era of Greater Production By Farms Is Seen

Bay State official bases forecast on four-point postwar program developed for agriculture.

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An era of unequalled agricultural productivity on American farms, bringing with it a higher standard of living for all, without increasing the farm manpower, was forecast today by Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture.

The genial Bay State Commissioner, known to dirt farmers not only in his own State but beyond, based his opinion on a four-point postwar program being developed for agriculture.

Mr. Webster, in brief, believes that in the more highly mechanized, and probably more efficient, postwar period, American farms can produce an abundance of food without an influx of farm workers.

Here are the four points in the Bay State Commissioner's program:

"1. Better conservation of soil by using more humus and conserving more water in the soil rather than allowing it to be eroded and wasted. This not only will conserve the very life of the soil but can reduce the cost of food by more efficient production.

More Mechanism

"2. Increased mechanization of farms will produce food much more cheaply. I believe we are on the verge of a whole new series of farm machinery made especially for light and heavy tractors, the use of which will reduce tremendously the unit cost of food.

"3. Development of deep freeze will decrease food costs by completely preserving surplus perishable fruit and vegetables which were formerly sold at depression prices.

"4. Greater use of cheap nitrogen. It has been said that nitrogen after the war will be so cheap and plentiful that its greater use will result in such an increase of food production that it will be equivalent to the discovery of a new continent."

"Trouble with American agri-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Vacancy left in Senate by passing of McNary leaves door open to Republican changes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The Capital, somewhat exhausted from the climactic events of the President's unparalleled tax veto and the threat to hemisphere security that the ouster of Gen. Pedro Ramirez as Argentine President presented, settled down today to consider important but less spectacular problems that the passing of Senate Minority Leader Charles L. McNary raised, that the swamping of the tax veto created, that the deadlock on the soldiers vote bill presented.

The passing of Senator McNary in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., leaves the choice of a successor in that important post wide open. With the Republicans steadily gaining strength on the Hill and casting hopeful eyes down Pennsylvania Avenue at the White House the job of Republican leader in the Senate becomes one of transcending importance.

A recent reorganization of the party's setup made Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan Vice-Chairman of the Senate Republican Committee and Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine assistant leader and acting leader during Senator McNary's illness. Senators Vandenberg and White along with Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio are the most prominently mentioned candidates for permanent successor to Senator McNary.

There is every expectation that Senator McNary will be succeeded by another Republican, since Gov. Earl Snell of Oregon is also a G. O. P. man. It is even possible that Governor Snell may become a Senate aspirant to fill the McNary term that expires in 1949.

The tax veto, the subsequent Barkley blaze and Congressional

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Official United States Army from Harris & Ewing; By a Staff Artist

Europe Bombed Round the Clock

Upper: This photo was made at the instant flame billowed out from a Martin B-26 Marauder of the United States Army 8th Air Force, the result of a direct hit by Nazi flak while the formation was somewhere over France. This formation had flown through one of the most intense flak barrages ever seen over Western Europe, to bomb Pas de Calais. Lower: Arrow heads show principal targets of United States and RAF bombers in seven-day round-the-clock bombing of Hitler's Europe. Some of the cities shown, such as Regensburg and Augsburg, have been assaulted more than once since the current record offensive began.

Reich Blasted By Huge Weight Of Explosives

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Britain-based RAF bombers have carried out a very heavy attack on Augsburg as the unprecedented aerial offensive against Germany entered its seventh consecutive day.

German radio reports say Frankfurt also has been bombed again.

In approximately one week's time more than 17,000 tons of bombs have been dropped on the Reich.

The effect of this astonishing weight of explosives on Germany's war industries is a pre-invasion blow of incalculable importance. But, as Mr. Harsch points out in his column today, the sustained attacks also have another purpose, namely, to lure Germany's fighter plane force to destruction.

No figures are available on the number of enemy fighters bagged by the RAF raiders, but the Augsburg attack followed hard on a two-way assault by Britain and Italy-based American bombers on the Messerschmitt factory at Regensburg in which 120 German fighters were destroyed.

Twenty-four British bombers were lost in last night's operations while 70 United States heavy planes were downed yesterday.

Meanwhile, German resistance appears to have stiffened somewhat in White Russia, but Soviet armies in the 400-mile-long sector between Pskov and Rogachev continue to move steadily westward.

Moscow communiqués say 14 German counterattacks have been thrown back north of captured Rogachev at the southern end of the White Russian battle area. The situation around Vitebsk, halfway between Pskov and Rogachev, remains obscure. A German Radio report that Nazi troops had quit the stronghold has not been confirmed.

By increasing their resistance at this time, the Germans probably hope to slow the Russian advance sufficiently to enable them to extract the fullest advantage from expected early spring thaws. The Germans may figure that if they prevent their retreat from becoming a rout, the thaws will give them a breathing spell in which they can dig in behind a fairly stabilized short front in the East and thus divert most of their strength to the West to

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

War Surplus-Goods Disposal Huge Task for Government

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The President's order establishing the Surplus War Property Administration, and War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes' appointment of William L. Clayton as chief of that agency, has set the stage for the unfolding of as stupendous a drama and gargantuan undertaking as this country has seen.

As Bernard Baruch, co-author with John Hancock of the voluminous report on reconversion and demobilization, told the Senate Postwar Planning Committee: "There is no more important post, affecting not only the well-being of America but also of the civilized world, than that of Surplus Administrator." That is some indication of the size of the job Mr. Clayton has taken on his shoulders.

This war's problem of surplus-property disposal has little comparison with World War 1 development. For example, in the last war, surplus property stocks only amounted to between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000. Yet it took the country six years to liquidate those surpluses. And less than 36 cents on the dollar was recovered. On some things, such as artillery and artillery ammunition, the Government got only 4 cents on the dollar. It's best disposals were on railway rolling stock on which it got as high as 82 per cent.

Huge Surpluses

In this war, estimates of probable surpluses run from $25,000,000,000 to $150,000,000,000. And while the Baruch report did not define the time limit in which these materials should be disposed of—other than those which the Government intentionally is hanging on to—it should not approach the last war's six years, certainly not the 30 years that it took to dispose of material left over from the Civil War.

There is the real hope, however, that the Government will do better this time in recovering much of the cost of the goods

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The magnificent sweep of a great American naval force up through Japan's mandated islands, the awesome spectacle of air armadas pounding Germany methodically day after day in the most sustained air assault of the war, and the steady forward grinding of the Red Armies, were the dominant surface features of the war this week.

They bespoke confidence, power, and determination. But for all that the most significant note of war was not what these events told but the fact that in spite of it all, the Anglo-American High

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Higher Prices Are Forecast For Early Postwar Autos

For the equivalent of that $750 automobile the motorist was buying before the war he will pay upwards of $1,000 for models first rolling off the assembly lines after the war, it was predicted today by Harold O. Moye, Secretary of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association.

No one knows, he contended, just what changes will be made under the hoods of the new cars "but they will unquestionably look and run like 1942 models." And they'll be in such demand, he said, that to buy one thousands of motorists may have to wait in line for six months to a year after hostilities cease.

Continuation of present high taxes can be expected for at least a year and probably more after the war, he figured. This plus higher wages will be carried into the postwar era, he indicated as the basis for predictions that early postwar models would necessarily experience sharp increases in retail prices.

How long the prices would stay up depends largely upon how much the government has to tax industry and the people for postwar rehabilitation projects, along with the amounts to be carried over the years to defray the costs of the war.

Why should the industry change from its 1942 models, he asked, when the consumer will be glad to get any kind of an automobile that is new? On the other hand, Mr. Moye figured on the possibility that economy and taxes might compel motorists to seek smaller models that cost less and give more gasoline mileage.

"The postwar demand for automobiles is expected to dwarf anything the nation has yet seen in production. The first postwar year should produce a call for more than the 5,000,000 vehicles produced in the peak production year of 1929," he predicted.

He doubted, however, that American motorists could ever be made to buy tiny cars like those driven by Europeans, aside from emergency purposes. The average motorists in this country, he contended, will demand the comforts and driving efficiency of cars they had become accustomed to in prewar days. Hence he discounted current talk about a vast introduction into the United States of automobiles built like jeeps or "baby carriages."

Mr. Moye intimated that the urgent need for postwar automobile production on a conversion scale almost equal to the turn from automobiles to tanks and planes will invite Federal authorities to permit a gradual resumption of automobile production before the war ends. This may mean before 1944 is over, he added.

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The Blitz: G. I. Yanks Can Take It, Too

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—How are the Americans in Britain standing up under the new German blitz?

The answer is, very well.

I've been out among them and I've had an opportunity to observe their reactions at first hand during this past week when bombs have crashed down on the city every day.

They quickly have followed example of Londoners in learning to dodge bombs and shell splinters. At the same time they emulate the average Cockney in assuming an air of outward indifference no matter what their innermost feelings.

Individuals visiting G. I.'s soon acquire native poise under ack-ack fire. Many of them recognize the experience as a useful first baptism of fire for their coming ordeals. Like Londoners, they are building up their capacity to withstand severe and sustained bombing in a collective atmosphere of good-humored banter.

In the bombing of civilian centers, there often is some tragedy around the corner, but that doesn't outrule jesting by rescue parties and fire fighters. They certainly are not insensible; rather they are using a well-tried technique for combating the blitz.

In London this week, one has seen many examples of air-raid wardens with blackened faces and begrimed uniforms cracking familiar jokes of 1940-41 days—with some new ones, too.

Some Americans in London are itching to have a crack at the Nazi bombers overhead. It irks them to have magnificent antiaircraft equipment here in England and not be able to use it right now.

American companions were with this correspondent on one eerie trip by district railway this week. Unlike the tube railway system, the district railway is partly below surface and partly in the open.

The train compartments were in complete darkness. We passed alternately from brilliantly lit underground parts of the track into darkened stations with dim platform signs. Then we went on into sections brilliantly lit by gun flashes and bursting bombs.

Great noise came in waves as we sped through the tunnels and beneath the battle above. We all thought of it at once—it was like the "Haunted House" feature of amusement parks at Coney Island or England's Blackpool, with the roar of purposeful guns in place of macabre synthetic noises.

We all laughed at the similarity of our experiences.

Flash! London Lights Glow in Midday Fog

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 26

One day recently London was all lit up by electric lights for the first time in 4½ years of war.

A dust-laden cloud of fog descended on the Capital in midafternoon and for nearly an hour, thousands of lights gleamed through the darkness from office-building and shop windows. Pedestrians used flashlights on downtown streets. The censor declined to permit publication of the story until now.

Brookline Reconstructs Social-Studies Program

During the past five years the social-studies program in Brookline's public schools has been completely reconstructed, resulting in new courses of study at all levels of instruction, Superintendent of Schools Ernest R. Caverly said today in a school report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943.

"In the nation's public schools no area of teaching is under more constant or persistent attack than that of the social studies," Mr. Caverly's report stated. "No group of teachers is subjected to more powerful pressures, ranging, as they do, from the patriotic organizations on the one extreme to the conflicting economic interests on the other."

Mr. Caverly said the import of the indictment contained in a charge made by the New York Times in April, 1943, that "college freshmen throughout the nation reveal a striking ignorance of even the most elementary aspects of United States history" was not lost upon those responsible for the teaching of United States history in our schools"—whether or not lost upon those responsible for the teaching of United States history in our schools—"whether or not the charges were based upon a valid measuring instrument."

"Bearing in mind that we live in a highly industrialized and complex civilization, those responsible for reconstructing the courses of study incorporated many neglected or under-emphasized areas, such, for example, as those concerned with socio-economic education, and with Latin America and the Far East," Mr. Caverly reported.

Although high-school enrollments over the nation have dropped an average of 19.1 per cent during the last three years, the population of Brookline high school has been reduced only 6.6 per cent in that time, according to the report. On the elementary school level, enrollments dropped 5.3 per cent in the three years, as compared with the 5.6 national average.

Mr. Caverly added that "an increase in the number of pupils in the lower grades may be expected soon, since the Massachusetts birthrate, which declined between 1925 and 1936, has been on the increase since 1936. Most pupils now attending elementary schools were born prior to 1938, he said.

Regarding the effect of the war and manpower shortages on the supply of teachers in the Brookline schools, Mr. Caverly said, "We have been able to add to our staff superior teachers at a time when less-fortunate communities have been obliged to employ those of mediocre quality and inadequate training or close their schools." Brookline teacher-salary schedules, already above the national average, may be revised upward in the near future, Mr. Caverly indicated.

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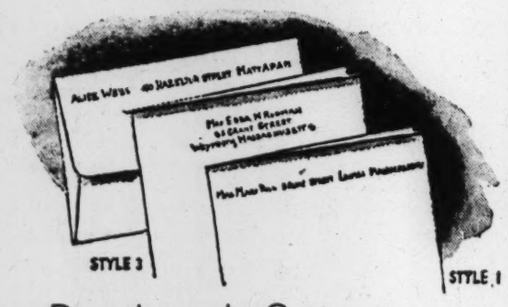

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Era of Greater Production By Farms Is Seen

Continued from Page 1

culture," Mr. Webster said in an interview, "is that it has never operated at its highest peak of efficiency.

"The average person doesn't realize it," he continued, "but of the 6,000,000 farms in this country about 2,000,000 are so operated that they produce nothing beyond the primitive needs of the operator and his family.

Just as Much

"In other words," he grinned, "if those 2,000,000 farms dropped off the American continent the rest of us would have just as much to eat and the market for our products, both agricultural and industrial, would be just as good.

"Another 2,000,000 farms in the United States produce only a few hundred dollars worth beyond their needs," Mr. Webster continued. "So, you see, the bulk of the food and fiber produced in our country is done by 2,000,000 farmers.

"It's interesting to note," he said, "that back in 1820, with the crude methods of hand work then in operation, it took about 80 per cent of all the people gainfully employed in the United States to produce the food and fiber necessary to keep the country going.

"That figure has decreased gradually so that right now ten or eleven million farm workers are producing all the food and fiber a population of some 140,000,000 need.

"The total of persons gainfully employed during the war emergency is about 57,000,000," the Commissioner continued. "That means that roughly about 20 per cent are engaged in food production.

Signs Ahead

"I think there are signs ahead of increased efficiency," Mr. Webster said. "It may be that even a smaller percentage of farmers will be necessary among Americans gainfully employed.

"That of course runs counter to the casual conception of some people that the farms of the nations provide an opportunity for millions of returned soldiers and unemployed people to find work. I don't mean to infer that it will be impossible for any returned soldier or unemployed people to find a home and subsistance on the land or that there are not opportunities for agricultural development by people not now in agriculture.

"I merely want to stress that in the coming years there will be no need nor opportunity for a great influx of farm workers to increase our productive capacity."

Guard to Simulate Prisoner Capture Near South Station

Among week-end maneuver problems undertaken by several units of the Massachusetts State Guard will be the attempt tomorrow to capture several members of the Guard simulating escaped prisoners of war in the South Station area of Boston. Troops of the 1st Motor Squadron will set up a cordon in that area.

Also likely to arouse the interest of Sunday passersby in the downtown area, will be special security maneuvers to be carried out by the 3d Motor Squadron.

A special all-day school of instruction will be conducted by the 26th Infantry tomorrow, too, at the East Newton Street Armory for officers and noncommissioned officers of the regiment.

Shell Collection Graces Museum

Shells collected for nearly four years, in all parts of the world, are on exhibition at the New England Museum of Natural History, Berkeley and Boylston Streets. They form part of the collections of Wilfred H. Baetz and Mrs. Russel H. Leonard, both of Brookline.

The exhibits show how the American Thorny Oyster inspired the modern hinge, and the Chambered Nautilus the centrifugal pump, steam turbine and submarine. Turreted shells suggest various forms of architecture such as the oriental pagoda.

The West Coast of Florida, says Mr. Baetz, is the best place for collecting shells. Collecting is evidently increasing in popularity. Shells have brought from one cent to $5,000 apiece, and one known specimen of the Conus family is worth about $50,000.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Jean Bedetti, 'cellist and Leo Litwin, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

George W. Crabbe will conduct a public meeting in the Charles Street Forum on "The Failure of Repeal" at 4 p. m.

Mrs. Tomita will speak on "Far Eastern Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and Mr. and Mrs. Modak will speak on "Living India" at 4 p. m. Both are free to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will speak on "The Middle East and Palestine" at the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

New Setup of Regional Price Control

By a Staff Photographer

Eldon C. Shoup Replaces Kenneth B. Backman as OPA Head

Appointment of Eldon C. Shoup, second from left, as Office of Price Administration chief for New England was announced late yesterday by Chester Bowles, national OPA Administrator. Mr. Shoup replaces Mr. Backman, with whom he is shown shaking hands. Assisting in the New Regional setup will be Gordon K. Creighton, extreme left, and Lawrence J. Bresnahan, right, both named as Assistant Administrators for New England.

OPA Expected to Drop Plan For Summer Vegetable Ceilings

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHELMSFORD, Mass., Feb. 26—Abandonment of Office of Price Administration plans for ceiling prices on summer vegetables in New England, was foreseen by Walter Piper, of the State Department of Agriculture, who addressed a large group of farmers at the Town Hall here last night, in the second of the series of three regional meetings called by the Middlesex County Farm Bureau in co-operation with the Middlesex County Extension Service.

"The OPA may find things so complicated that they will abandon their preparations for ceiling on summer vegetables entirely," Mr. Piper said. "They want to have ceilings on everything, but, in my opinion, about all that will result is an entirely new price schedule for the 1944 crop of apples," he added.

Cost-Keeping Urged

Farmers were urged to keep "cost-of-production" figures on all their products so that OPA would have something tangible upon which to base ceiling prices. "A good many ceilings have been reasonably satisfactory," Mr. Piper said, and he cited cut-off carrot prices—which had been revised recently by the OPA to conform with cost-of-production figures—as an example of what farmers might accomplish through co-operation with the Federal agencies.

Touching on the price of fluid milk in this area, Wendell P. Davis, Manager, New England Milk Producers Association, another speaker on the program, declared that "unless there is an immediate increase of $1 per hundredweight in the price of fluid milk, there will be a greater shortage of milk during the last six months of 1944 than occurred in the fall of 1943."

Join in Lord's Prayer

Halfway through the meeting, farmers were invited to stand for "a stretch," and then all joined in a moment of silent prayer followed by the Lord's Prayer led by Allister F. MacDougall, Manager of the Middlesex County Extension Service.

Problems of farmers who are faced with loss of labor to the armed forces were discussed by Mr. MacDougall, who answered numerous queries with respect to what are termed "war units" under Selective Service regulations. He impressed upon the farmers the necessity for presenting their labor problems in a proper manner to their local draft boards, so that the latter could work intelligently in making deferments.

In its handling of agricultural problems, "the OPA has ignored three sets of laws," declared Howard Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau. "They have ignored, first of all, the law of supply and demand," he said, and he mentioned the current surplus of eggs despite the price ceilings.

Another Law Ignored

"They also have ignored the law of human nature," he continued. "We have seen labor increase, but we can't compel men to work on farms. The only reasons men work on farms are because they can make a living there, or because they have a love for it.

"Third, the OPA has ignored the key principle upon which this country has been successful—that of allowing people in each locality to settle their own affairs as far as possible. The prices set up by the OPA are regulated on a nation-wide basis. They have ignored local conditions," he asserted.

Emphasizing the necessity for farmers to organize and work together, Erwin Forbush, Director of the Production Credit Association, Springfield, declared that the "co-operative movement is democracy in action—the golden rule of business." He said that the 34 local co-operative credit asssociations in the New England area had lent $125,000,000 during the last 10 years with losses less than four-tenths of one per cent. "This is an indication that farmers, working co-operatively, can run their own credit business on a successful basis," he declared.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Rain

Boston and Vicinity—Increasing cloudiness, with little change in temperature today, followed by sleet beginning this evening and changing to rain later tonight, with some freezing rain in the interior suburbs. Not quite so cold tonight. Sunday rain, with little change in temperature, followed by clearing late in the day. Gentle winds, becoming moderate Sunday.

Massachusetts—Increasing cloudiness, with little change in temperature today, followed by sleet in the west portion, beginning late this afternoon. Sleet changing to rain tonight, with considerable freezing rain in the interior. Not quite so cold tonight. Sunday rain, with little change in temperature, followed by clearing late in the day.

All Other New England States—Increasing cloudiness, with little change in temperature today, followed by sleet tonight changing to freezing rain late tonight and continuing as freezing rain in most sections on Sunday. Not quite so cold tonight. Little change in temperature Sunday.

Eastport to Block Island—No smal craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:56 p. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Sunday, 2:24 a. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Sunday, 2:48 p. m.; height 11.6 feet.
Monday, 3:13 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.

Two Wildlife Talks Listed in March

"Wildlife of Marsh and Mountain" with color pictures taken in North Dakota and the Canadian Rockies, showing numerous birds including white pelicans, and deer, elk, bighorn sheep and other game, will be the subject of the first lecture in the Massachusetts Audubon Society's series this season.

The lecture will be presented in John Hancock Hall at 2:30 p. m. on March 4, by Cleveland and Ruth Grant, who have lectured for the Society in earlier seasons.

On the afternoon of March 11, Mrs. Laurel Reynolds will tell her family's experiences in taking Kodachromes of more than 70 different kinds of birds in their natural habitats, in a lecture entitled "Fun with Birds." On March 18 Dr. Arthur A. Allen, lecturing on "Birds on the Home Front," will describe their usefulness in the control of garden pests, in forestry and in keeping harbors and beaches clear of refuse.

On each of these Saturday afternoons a display of recent bird books, feeders and other things of interest to bird lovers will be set up in the lobby of the hall.

Charles Francis Perkins

Judge Charles Francis Perkins, who passed on in Brookline yesterday, served as Justice of the Brookline Municipal Court for more than 40 years. A native of Plymouth, he attended school there before coming to Boston 70 years ago, where he attended Boston University Law School. In 1879 he married Cynthia L. Hopkinson of Boston. He was a member of the First Parish Church, Brookline, the Norfolk Bar Association, and the Patent Law Association.

Knight Quits OPA Office

Fred Knight, of Marblehead, for the past year Press Relations Officer of the State, and later the Regional office, of Price Administration, tendered his resignation to that organization two weeks ago, and today left to join an advertising firm in private industry. Guy Livingstone, of the same OPA office, succeeds Mr. Knight.

Curley Loses Damage Suit, Plans Appeal

Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts lost his $500,000 libel suit against the Curtis Publishing Company late yesterday in Federal Court, when a jury returned a verdict for the defendant after deliberating nearly five hours. Mr. Curley announced that he would appeal the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Curley's long legal fight to obtain damages for statements in a Saturday Evening Post article by Jack Alexander, which appeared in the Oct. 4, 1941, issue, reached its culmination when the jury filed into the courtroom just after five o'clock. Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., appeared a few moments later and before reading the verdict, thanked the jurors for reaching it.

The widely-publicized suit was originally tried before Judge Wyzanski in December, 1942, when it ended in a jury disagreement.

The article involved was entitled "The Cardinal and Cold Roast Boston." It referred, among other things, to Mr. Curley's activities as Governor of Massachusetts. The former Governor charged that some of these references to him were "false, wicked and malicious." The defense argued that they were substantially true and were published without malice.

In his charge to the jury Judge Wyzanski defined the issues involved, summing up generally in this way: Did the article defame Mr. Curley? Did it or did it not fall within the privilege to express an opinion upon a candidate for public office? Were the facts it presented true or false? If they were true, were they maliciously presented? Finally, did the statements in question damage Mr. Curley?

Before reading his charge, Judge Wyzanski reminded the jurors that the case was important because it not only concerned the plaintiff's "dignity as a man" but also the freedom of speech and the press.

Andover Midyear Graduates 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., Feb. 26—Thirty students received diplomas from Phillips Academy here today in the first midyear graduation in the school's 166-year history. The majority of the graduating seniors intend to enter the armed forces immediately.

The Rev. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton College, delivered the Commencement address.

Children's Museum Elects 2 Trustees

Henry B. Kane and Graham T. Winslow have been elected to the Board of Trustees of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain. Mr. Kane is Director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Fund, and author of a series of "Wild World Tales," including "The Tale of the White-Foot-Mouse" and "The Tale of the Crow." Mr. Winslow is with the firm of John P. Chase, Inc., Boston.

Oakes 1. Ames has been re-elected President of the Board. Since busses can no longer bring large groups of children to the Museum members of the staff are being sent to schools, with exhibits. Clubs meeting in the Museum, story hours and motion pictures on Saturdays continue to attract crowds of boys and girls.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Good Neighbor Group Solving Racial Issues

In Dorchester, where racial disturbances developed a few months ago, public spirited citizens and church leaders of all denominations have evolved a plan which gives real meaning to Brotherhood Week.

By unified effort, and a firm determination to stamp out intolerance and prejudice, these leaders have already made progress in combatting anti-Semitism.

Actually the organization set up by these leaders reaches beyond Dorchester into the neighboring communities and it is known as the Good Neighbor Association of Dorchester, Mattapan and Hyde Park.

The idea originated in 1940 when a series of anti-Semitic disturbances culminated in a physical attack on a young Jewish boy near the temple of Rabbi Samuel I. Korff.

Meeting Called

The Rabbi, whose Congregation Kehilath Jacob is in the heart of the Dorchester Jewish section, went to see his friend the Rev. George W. Owen, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Hyde Park, and told him of the seriousness of the situation. The Rev. Mr. Owen immediately called a meeting of the ministers in the Hyde Park section who, after listening to the evidence presented by Rabbi Korff, agreed that a Good Neighbor Association should be formed. The Rev. F. Taylor Weil, pastor of Christ Church (Episcopal), Hyde Park, joined the Rabbi and Mr. Owen in organizing the group along with the Rev. Francis K. Dolan, pastor of St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church. Clergymen of other churches also joined the group.

The immediate effect of the Association's work was a recession of the disturbances in the Dorchester-Mattapan area as a result of efforts to foster understanding and tolerance among the racial groups through interfaith and interracial programs.

Immediate Steps

In October of last year, when renewed anti-Semitic disturbances were reported in the press, thus bringing the whole problem to public attention, the Good Neighbor Association took immediate steps to cope with the situation.

Meeting in emergency session the members of the Good Neighbor Association adopted a series of resolutions in which they set forth their purpose to "work for the outlawing of all movements or organizations that intentionally foment or stimulate anti-Semitic hatred" and "to demand for our Jewish community a kind of unprejudiced law enforcement which our Democratic tradition gives us reason to expect."

Bulwark of the Good Neighbor Association's program is a subcommittee on propaganda analysis which has enlisted a group of 50 residents of the area to watch for and report any developments which breed misunderstanding and anti-racial feelings, either through ignorance or deliberate attempt.

The Committee

The citizens' committee is comprised of 20 Roman Catholics, 20 Protestants, and 10 Jews, and has been directed in its work by Prof. Gordon W. Allport of Harvard University, generally recognized as an authority on propaganda analysis.

This approach to the difficult problem of anti-Semitism has been viewed by many as one of the most practical methods of combatting it, since it meets the problem on the level where the misunderstandings and strife occur.

To counteract the effect of racial hatreds programs of intercultural relations and interfaith meetings are planned. A mass meeting on Sunday evening, Feb. 13, devoted to the theme, "The Basis of Human Brotherhood," demonstrated the practicality of such programs. Clergymen of all denominations in the area were on the platform and took part in the program.

The Good Neighbor Association, in the opinion of many who have observed the problem here, may prove to be Boston's answer to one of the most serious problems of the times.

Institute of Postwar Issues

Climaxing the three-day Institute of Postwar Problems to be held at Boston University, Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, will be chief speaker at the final banquet Monday evening, March 13, at 7:00, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University has announced.

The three-day conference, based on all phases of postwar planning, will open on Saturday, March 11, and continue through Monday, March 13.

Subjects for discussion meetings will include the role of physics and chemistry after the war, the teaching of democracy, social and economic trends, America's foreign and domestic policies, the planning of the American city, the role of religion and the place of the graduate school in the postwar period, Dr. Marsh revealed.

In addition to Mr. Johnston, other leaders to be heard at the Institute are Dr. R. B. von Klein-Smid, President of the University of Southern California; Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University; Dr. Louis Findelstein, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City; Prof. Jacques Haritain, formerly of the University of Paris; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Church leader; Dean William W. Pierson of the University of North Carolina; and Dr. Warren S. Thompson of the Scripps Foundation for Population Research.

This will be the fourth March Founders' Day observance by Boston University devoted extensively to a consideration of current problems. It will also commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the University's Graduate School.

Assisting Dr. Marsh are Vice-Chairman Dean Howard M. LeSourd of the graduate school; Secretary John S. Perkins and 20 other faculty members.

Victory Council Boys Are Inducted

Pledged to work for victory, 240 young members of the Victory Council, Area No. 1 of the Boys' Clubs of America, were inducted into the Victory Volunteers during exercises recently afternoon in the Jordan Marsh Co. Auditorium.

Inductees were urged by Mayor Tobin to "do the kind of job your big brothers in the service want you to do." As members of the Victory Volunteers, nationally organized by the Boys' Clubs of America, the boys, aged 7 to 15, will assist in collecting salvage, selling War Bonds, serving as messengers and in other duties on the home front.

Badges bearing the Volunteer insignia were presented by Col. George A. Ford, Assistant to the Commanding General of the Port of Embarkation. Clubs represented yesterday were Bunker Hill, Roxbury and South Boston Clubhouses; South End Boys' Club, West End House, Arlington Boys' Club, Waltham Boys' Club and Plymouth Boys' Club. Frederic C. Church, Jr., chairman of Area No. 1, presided.

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Sunday Services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
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SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"CHRIST JESUS"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (1-4-4)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

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Flaws in Superimposed Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE U. S.—Factory personnel supervisors are learning that more harmony is present where emphasis is placed on trying to understand what employees need than on putting across measures employers think they should have.

"A good working spirit" is a desirable objective, but it is not necessarily dependent on physical comforts.

"One of our plants is as luxuriously appointed as a country club, but we don't get nearly the co-operation we do from one of our older, outmoded plants," an aircraft plant executive told me ruefully.

Some companies may report glowing success with recreational activities they have sponsored. Another cautiously shuns them for fear they'll be taken as "paternalistic." A third applies the treatment recommended by a maintenance man under whose care flowers seemed to thrive:

"Love 'em and leave 'em alone."

"We find that employees usually manage to arrange their own social activities," the head of a large electrical company said. "Self-started projects are more precious and usually more permanent."

Sudden, sweeping attempts to raise the cultural level are beset by lamentable odds.

Display Didn't Work

A large war plant, appalled to learn that hundreds of its employees were ignorant of the relationship of their particular work to the war effort, put on an educational display, tracing the various operations and the part each played in the whole. The show was expensive, a fact the company publicized.

"The results were extremely disappointing," the one in charge said. "Only a fraction of the expected number bothered to see it and the main comment that trickled back to us was: 'Why doesn't the company put that money into our pay envelopes?'"

Here is another picture. One foreman makes it his personal responsibility to extend his department's vision beyond their individual small part. He makes a short speech, when a new group comes into his department. His language is simple. His enthusiasm is caught—not so much taught. When you ask anyone in his department what he does, the answer likely won't be "I operate a drill press or work on a jig," but a proud "I build jeeps!"

In an atmosphere where the asserting of authority predominates over the desire to collaborate on a give-and-take basis employees are very likely to be on the lookout for another place.

Wanted to Be Free

The following story was related by a personnel supervisor: A young woman, whose husband is in the armed forces and whom a foreman hired to replace the husband, turned out to be a good worker, but worked only 120 days out of a year and was indifferent to all appeals for regular attendance.

"We never seemed to get around to firing her, because she always came around when we needed help desperately. But this leniency was not good for the general morale.

"Investigation showed the young woman's sister usually took care of her baby, but when she couldn't this worker simply stayed at home.

"We offered to enlist the help of a community agency, but the girl refused. She said she had been raised in an orphanage. Someone else had always managed her life. She wanted to be free and independent. The living she eked out of her husband's pay was pretty meager. But we finally had to discharge her. It seemed only wise."

In another case, after helping a young woman over a difficult experience, the employment manager tried to regulate her life completely thereafter. The young woman could not stand the domination and quit.

Many Cases Salvaged

Personnel counselors have become indispensable in relieving foremen of much harassment in war plants and are doing much good in promoting a better understanding and good will. The cases they have "salvaged" are inestimable.

One foreman was all set to ask for the dismissal of a young woman who did not want to be changed from first to second shift. The counselor found out that the young woman had married a chemical engineer and was attending night school to finish her high school education so her husband would not be ashamed of her when he came back from the war.

She was permitted to stay on the day shift.

"It's not blame people need, but understanding," a much-loved personnel director told me. "I'm afraid I get out of patience when I hear employers say people work only for the pay check. I always ask them, 'Have you given them anything else to work for?'"

Attention to little things can mean the difference between loyalty and rank indifference. A worker in a war plant quit because, no lockers being provided, someone had carelessly moved the portable coat rack and she had to spend two hours looking for her coat.

"Gestures" Inadvisable

In general, intelligent management tries to avoid "magnanimous" gestures. Free dinners are an unknown quantity measured in terms of morale-boosting. It's so embarrassing to hear a workman say:

"We earned it. The company doesn't give you anything for nothing."

Such remarks are not a reliable gauge, however. With some people "griping" is just a bad habit, like biting their fingernails.

At least it was so with a woman whose shop I knew was giving a Christmas party. I met her on the way out. Wasn't she staying for the Christmas party and the roast goose?

"They can have their old goose. You don't get anything for nothing. I can cook my own goose," she said.

She was really a nice little lady and loyalty quickly asserted itself when I asked, "Isn't it a nice place to work?"

"Oh, fine. They were grand about getting my pay check ready ahead of time and letting me off two hours earlier so I could catch a train and see my boy at camp. That's why I'm not staying for the goose."

Where downright contempt of employee welfare has created a dark history of "fighting together instead of working together," attempts at reform, no matter how sincere, meet with much resistance, suspicion, and distrust.

One such plant decided to start an employee paper. The decision met with fierce opposition from the union. Consent was finally granted only on condition that all copy would be subject to union censorship.

Changes in Schedules

Changes in work schedules often cause serious dislocation, unless wisely adjusted.

An exceptionally good worker became very much dissatisfied when her department changed from six to five days. The personnel counselor learned that the girl was from another city, sent all her earnings home to her parents and was anxious to make all she could. Since she had nowhere to go on Saturday, she thought she "might just as well be working."

An extra day in another department was arranged for her.

The same changeover made another woman very happy. She said: "Now I can do my laundry and baking on Saturday."

Out of sheer gratitude she brings the personnel manager a batch of cookies every Monday.

America at Work

War workers and employers who have produced unprecedented amounts of fighting materials are vitally interested in sustained employment in peacetime. Following is one in a series of articles showing what workers and employers think can be done for more efficient production not only for peace but for the final stages of the war.

Elizabeth Ann Baker
PRESENTS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE
Wartime Baking Helps

When March winds begin to blow, even though sometimes they're pretty vigorous, we can always sense Spring and don't care!

Of course, it means spring cleaning, but even though that *looks* an ordeal, what a pleasure it is to get things straightened out again, to polish and paint and refurbish.

Spring, too, means a change in eating habits. Tempt appetites with nutritious new dishes filled with nourishing minerals...and brand-new taste-thrills.

Have you thought of *featuring* dumplings? If you use them for your main dish, your family — for once — can get its fill of them, plump, tender and steaming hot. Try these Chicken Curry Dumplings, just once. I'm sure you'll have them again — by popular request.

Chicken Curry Dumplings

2 c. flour	½ tsp. curry powder
4 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder*	2 tblsps. shortening
1 tsp. salt	1½ c. cooked diced chicken
1 c. milk	

Sift, mix, and sift again dry ingredients. Cut in shortening, and add chicken. Stir in milk until you have a thick batter. Drop by spoonfuls onto greased steamer rack over boiling water, or on top of boiling chicken stock. Steam covered 12 minutes (do *not* remove cover). Serve immediately with chicken cream gravy. About 6 servings.

Those dumplings will be so flaky and light if you use Rumford, the all-phosphate double-acting baking powder. *All* hot breads are the better for its fine even raising, and since it contains no alum, it never leaves a bitter taste.

Lunch Box Ideas — a new Rumford recipe folder does away with dull lunch boxes. *Ration Point Savers* rescues your reason! Write me, for your free copies. Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford 16, Rhode Island.

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Single Department of War Weighed By United States Chiefs of Staff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — Establishment of a single War Department that will include all service branches is being considered by the Chiefs of Staff, and if it meets with their approval and that of the President, legislation will be framed to that effect, according to the Washington Post.

This plan is considerably advanced, the Post says, and includes the following considerations: It is known to have been under discussion for some time, as the experience of military conquests to date indicated the wisdom of such unity.

There would be a single Department of War, headed by a civilian, with civilian assistants in charge of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Forces.

There would be a single overall Chief of Staff.

A General Staff of four equal ranking officers representing the Army, Navy, Air and Supply would work under the Chief.

Land-based planes would be under a single air command. Carrier-based planes would continue under the Navy's jurisdiction.

The General Staff would have operations and materials divisions, which would in turn have Army, Navy, and Air representation.

It is expected there would be many economies possible under such a setup.

That this subject is being discussed in no way suggests dissatisfaction with the present Chiefs of Staff, the Post says, but the drive behind the discussion for a streamlining of the existing organization stems from the Chiefs of Staff themselves.

Bohn Corporation In Federal Court

DETROIT, Feb. 26 (AP)—A pile of aluminum castings of a type used in American and British airplane engines occupied a prominent spot in Judge Frank A. Picard's Federal Court room Feb. 23 as the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation and three of its employees went on trial charged with conspiring to obstruct the war effort and defraud the United States Government.

The Government charges the Bohn company took about 6,000 such castings from the scrap pile, repaired them contrary to government specifications, and sold them to the Packard Motor Car Co.

Individual defendants are Frederick N. Eaton, an assistant plant manager; Paul F. Cordes, plant superintendent, and George King, trim room foreman.

Airman 'Umpired' Nazi Opponent's Hits

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—First Lieut. Alfred W. Pezzella of Newton, Mass., is a baseball fan and applies the language of the diamond to his present occupation as bombardier in the 15th Air Force in Italy. On a bombing run over Messina, Sicily, a shell burst directly in front of the plane and a fragment ripped through the glass nose where Pezzella was busy working the bombsight, tore past his feet and blew the leg off the navigator's table at his elbow.

With his eye still glued to the bombsight, Lieutenant Pezzella sang into the plane's communication phone in the best umpire style:

"Ball one, low and inside."

Cartoon in the News of the Week

White, Tampa Morning Tribune

'Merican Secret Code?

Draft Rejections Over 50 P. C. Peril 11,300,000-Army Goal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—More than half the draft registrants now being called up are flunking the physical tests, Selective Service said yesterday, and hence it has become necessary to take drastic steps to meet Army quotas.

This is the situation, Congress was advised:

The armed forces need 1,200,000 men to reach the desired goal of 11,300,000 by July 1. They must come from the father group, those deferred because of their jobs, the 4-F's who can do limited service, and the youngsters reaching 18.

When all the normal possibilities are exhausted, the total still will be 200,000 short. So—

The deferments granted men over 22 in industry may be canceled soon. The minimum age may be raised to 26.

Farm labor must be screened again, and those who cannot show they are producing "substantially" to the total amount of food for the nation are to lose their deferment.

The problem was outlined to the Senate Agricultural Committee by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selectice Service Director, and to a House Military Affairs subcommittee by his aide, Lieut. Col. Francis V. Keesling.

General Hershey said the 4-F situation had complicated the problem greatly of late. There are 3,500,000 men now classified thus, which means they have defects mitigating against military service.

The rate now is running up to 60 per cent of all those sent to induction centers. General Hershey said this probably was because the average age of the men now being called is rather high.

Because the draft boards want 1,200,000 men by July, Colonel Keesling told the House group:

One of every 10 fathers deferred for dependency will be inducted, a total of 250,000. Another 420,000 will come from men who were in class 1-A on Feb. 1, and 325,000 can be obtained from the pool of those who become 18 years of age. The remaining 200,000 must be obtained from "registrants occupationally deferred or physically rejected," with most of them coming from the group of "nonfathers of the younger-age brackets." This latter category applies to those under 26 now in industry.

More than 1,200 prisoners paroled from correctional institutions have gone directly into the Army in the last six months, and "well over 100,000" men who have been convicted of felonies are wearing Army khaki, Colonel Keesling said.

"Close co-operation is maintained between the War Department, Federal and state prison authorities, and the Selective Service system to the end that registrants with prison records other than those convicted of heinous crimes are accepted for service," the War Department said in a memorandum filed by Colonel Keesling.

Lessened Sugar To Skip Households

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Over-all civilian allotments of sugar will be 6 per cent less this year than in 1943 but individual rations probably will not be reduced.

The War Food Administration has announced the general allotment reduction. From sources in the Office of Price Administration, however, it was learned that in order to avoid a household ration cut the expiration dates of sugar coupons will be eliminated to present "precipitous buying."

The civilian use reduction will apply to industrial users, said WFA, with allowances amounting to 70 per cent, rather than 80 per cent of the amount used during the base period upon which allotments are figured.

Postwar Plan Urged by Wife Of President

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared last night that "we can't make a blueprint for the peace now because we don't know what conditions will be after the war."

Addressing 800 at an institute on the United States' role in world affairs, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, Mrs. Roosevelt said a peace blueprint was impossible now "because we don't know how long the war will last, what will happen during the last few months of the war, or what sort of conditions we will then face throughout the world."

Mrs. Roosevelt, however, did not decry all planning for the postwar period.

"I think a study of the food supplies of the world is a very good thing to undertake," she asserted, "and there are other economic conditions that can be studied. We don't know what economic conditions we'll face, but we do know they'll be different from any we ever faced before." She added: "I think we should stop worrying about the things in which we have been successful—our rapid increases in agriculture, industry, and population in a few years—and put our creative minds to work on the problems we haven't solved so satisfactorily. Because we have not solved them, we will perhaps not be ready to make our contribution to the world."

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, who joined Mrs. Roosevelt in a discussion of the subject, "One World—the Human Family," declared Nations allied with the United States must renounce their overlordship of so-called inferior peoples if they are to make a better world when peace comes.

Stimson Denies Negroes Held in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Any implication that the War Department is deliberately attempting to avoid sending overseas, or to keep out of combat, troops of the Negro or other race, is entirely without foundation, says Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

This assertion was made in a letter to Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, and made public by the latter in the House Feb. 24 in connection with a protest by Mr. Fish that Negro Americans are not being properly utilized.

"Any American who is good enough to wear the uniform of his country regardless of race, color or creed," Mr. Fish said, "must be treated equally and afforded an opportunity to serve, fight and die in defense of our free institutions."

Mr. Stimson, in explaining the conversion of Negro artillery units to combat engineers, said economic use of manpower has dictated the conversion of many defense units, both white and Negro, to other type of units, because the likelihood of a direct enemy attack on this country has decreased substantially.

The Navy announced Feb. 24 plans for manning two new anti-submarine vessels with Negro crews, and for commissioning of Negroes to fill approximately 22 available billets.

Switzerland and Spain Overtaxed by Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—Services by public and private relief agencies aiding refugees reaching Switzerland and Spain, and diverse accounts of living conditions being faced by approximately 30,000,000 Europeans displaced by war and persecution, are reported in a bulletin issued here by the American Friends Service Committee.

A report brought by neutral representatives from France discloses a tendency in that country away from larger internment camps and toward decentralization. Since almost all able-bodied men have been incorporated in foreign work companies, the resulting reduction in the actual number of internees has eased the supplementary feeding and other tasks of Secours Quakers, the report continues.

The food situation in France is described as "desperate," with malnutrition so frequent that boys and girls are unable to concentrate properly in school. The clothing shortage is becoming acute, the report continues, adding that "one sees many of the poorer children with rags wrapped around their feet or wearing obviously homemade shoes."

Switzerland, already caring for thousands of refugees of central European origin, recently has become a haven for men, women and children fleeing Italy. Since the majority are soldiers, they have been interned by the military authorities. However, the bulletin says, at least 40,000 civilian refugees of various nationalities are in camps, hostels, private homes and pensions.

The Jewish community, with 17,000 population, is described as hard pressed. Founding of a transfer service by which the American Friends Service Committee has been able to transfer small sums of money from friends in the United States to refugees abroad has helped alleviate the problem in Switzerland, the report declares.

Refugees reaching Spain are usually in transit to other lands, and the American Friends Service Committee, along with similar agencies, render assistance.

Army Oil Co-ordinator In Middle East Named

CAIRO, Feb. 26 (AP)—United States Middle East headquarters announced yesterday the formation of a petroleum section to act as a co-ordinating agency for the commanding general among various oil organizations and the Army.

It will serve also in an advisory capacity and will be headed by Col. C. S. Adams, of Palm Beach, Fla.

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Civilian Defense Activities Reported From the N. E. Front

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front.

Harold W. Woodcock of New Haven, Administrator, and Thomas W. Russell of West Hartford, Deputy Administrator, of the Connecticut War Council, have resigned their posts to take effect April 1, according to announcement made by Governor Baldwin. Mr. Woodcock will be succeeded by Henry B. Mosle, at present State War Food Administrator.

Mr. Woodcock became administrator at $7,500 a year, about a year ago, succeeding Acting Administrator Edward J. Hickey, following the resignation of Prof. Wesley A. Sturges of Yale University. Mr. Woodcock has accepted a $9,000-a-year position as head of the New Haven Community Chest. Prior to becoming administrator, Mr. Woodcock had been Business Manager of the Yale Athletic Association since 1913. The first administrator was Col. Samuel H. Fisher.

Governor Baldwin said Mr. Woodcock's resignation came as a surprise, although he had been notified that the New Haven post was under consideration. "I regret very much Mr. Woodcock's resignation," said the Governor, "because he has done an excellent job as head of the Council."

Until April 1, Mr. Mosle will serve as Deputy Administrator, because Mr. Russell on March 1 will resume his duties in the insurance firm of Allen, Russell & Allen.

Mr. Mosle was graduated from Yale in 1927, and was a special economist in London, England, for the Bankers Trust Company of New York. He owns and operates a large dairy farm in Litchfield, and is active in agricultural organizations. He joined the War Council in November, 1942, and after several months as a volunteer, was appointed State Food Administrator by Governor Baldwin at an annual salary of $6,000.

Citizens Service

Commissioner Harry O. Page of the Maine State Department of Health and Welfare has given unusual praise to the Maine Citizens Service Corps and its leaders. In a recent letter to Mrs. Donald M. Payson, director, he stated:

"I have just read with interest your report of the Maine Citizens Service Corps for the year ended Oct. 31, 1943. It is certainly a recital of people in action, and I would congratulate both you and your able deputy, Mrs. Allan P. Stevens, for the splendid leadership which you have shown in organizing, directing, and coordinating the work of so many volunteer groups.

"From time to time members of this department have had the privilege of co-operating in a few of the many projects of the Citizens Service Corps. In each instance the experience has been a pleasant one and we have felt that the department profited considerable through the better understanding which many citizens got of public health and welfare problems. It is only through such an understanding, in my opinion, that we can move toward a more satisfied and secure body of citizens in our State."

Novel Alert

A novel alert of ARP personnel was conducted recently by the Springfield Committee on Public Safety, under the direction of William P. Forrest, executive director, to test measures in case of sudden disaster.

Calls were made to the medical division, auxiliary firemen, radio division and air raid wardens. The recipients were asked if they were still active in Civilian Defense, and whether first aid courses had been taken. Those without telephones received the same questions by mail. About 65 per cent of the persons called were reached by telephone.

Film Library

The Film Service Library of the Rhode Island State Council has in the last six months reached an audience of approximately 87,000 people with more than 700 showings of training films, war pictures, cartoons, travelogs and songs.

The December report shows 99 films available from the Office of War Information, 50 from the World Affairs Council, and 146 owned by the Library. The project has been operating almost two years. The films are used by civic and church groups, schools, industrial plants, service clubs and Civilian Defense Organizations. Equipment and operators are supplied by the Library if necessary.

Food Conservation

Robert D. Pryde of Orange, Conn., has been appointed an assistant in the Food Conservation Section of the Connecticut War Council, to assist large cities in organizing war garden and home preservation programs for the coming season. Mr. Pryde was a member of the New Haven War Garden Committee last year.

Owen S. Trask of West Willington has been appointed to the War Council to assist small communities in the same program. Mr. Trask is assistant extension poultry and garden specialist at the University of Connecticut and is on loan to the War Council.

Woman Appointed

Mrs. Marie M. Goss of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed to the staff of the Connecticut War Council to direct women's activities for the State Salvage Committee. She was formerly home management supervisor in four counties for the Farm Security Administration.

'Didit Didah' Contains Start Of Old Message

"Didit didahdidit dididdah dididah.

An odd way to romance, you might concede, but this code conceals a message that poets and valentines find devious ways to tell—"I love you." Of course, in code it is condensed even more than this—coming out as "i lv u" —but among well-informed sources there would be no mistaking its meaning.

This phonetic method of teaching radio code, long used by radio amateurs, has been published in the 1944 Radio Amateur's Handbook, just issued by the American Radio Relay League of West Hartford, Conn. It is based on the fact that dots and dashes of radio code are "dit" and "dah," respectively, "on the air."

Though America's thousands of radio amateurs have not been on the air since Pearl Harbor, today thousands of young men and women are "learning the code" in training stations of the military services by just such methods devised by radio amateurs.

In fact, the circuits, methods, and apparatus developed by thousands of "hams" (amateur radio operators) through long prewar vigils in attics and basements, and collected in this book, now constitute a standard textbook of radio methods in many military radio training courses.

Besides the standard chapters on amateur radio, fundamentals, tubes, power, transmitter and receiver circuits, construction, and measurement details, the new handbook contains augmented information on "very high frequency" receivers and transmitters, including frequency modulation practices. Tremendous postwar developments will be based on the use of these high frequencies.

The book is profusely illustrated with pictures and charts, including tube data and wiring diagrams. The final pages include a catalogue of radio apparatus at which for the moment one can only gaze hopelessly. Most of it is unobtainable by civilians, except under priorities, since virtually all of it now goes to the military services.

Local Air-Wac in West

Official Air-Wac Photo

Cambridge Girl Works at California Airfield

Looking trim and pretty, Air-Wac Sergeant Mary G. McQuaid of Cambridge starts her day's work as post-supply clerk at Merced Army Air Feld, Merced, Calif. She is the daughter of Mrs. Frieda McQuaid of 67 Upland Street, Cambridge.

Gretchaninoff's New Mass Introduced by Koussevitzky

By L. A. Sloper

A new work by a composer now in his eightieth year is the feature of the seventeenth program of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It is Gretchaninoff's "Ecumenical Mass," which was performed for the first time yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky, and with the assistance of the choruses of the Cecilia Society and the Apollo Club, trained by Arthur Fiedler; a quartet of soloists comprising Maria Kurenko, soprano; Dorothy Cornish, contralto; Roland Hayes, tenor, and Robert Hall Collins, bass; and E. Power Biggs as the organist. The only other number on the program is Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration."

Alexander Gretchaninoff has long been known to the musical world as a composer, especially of choral music. This mass was composed in memory of Nathalie Koussevitzky, for the Koussevitzky Musical Foundation. Mr. Gretchaninoff was present yesterday to acknowledge the cordial applause of the audience.

The work is manifestly the product of a deep religious emotion. Cast in traditional form, it shows no disposition to depart from conventional methods. So far as its idiom is concerned it might have been written 75 years ago. Its voice is distinctly Russian, and its style, like that of Verdi's Requiem, tends to the dramatic, if not theatrical.

♪ ♪ ♪

The mass is melodious, and harmonically artless. The choral writing is good, that for solo voices only less so. The orchestra and the organ are employed for accompaniment, and for climactic expression.

An unusual aspect of the work is its lack of a wide dynamic variety. All but one of the six sections ends fortissimo, with much sounding of brass. The exception is the concluding Agnus Dei. Otherwise the course of the music is but little lightened by softer tones. Strangely, the only sustained effort in this direction is a little waltz tune which is sung in the Benedictus by soprano and tenor soloists. It seems singularly inappropriate.

Dr. Koussevitzky did not fail to make the most of the dramatic possibilities of the score. The choruses sang with precision and fervor. Together they constitute a body of singers remarkable for balance. They may well be the only mixed chorus in the world in which the sopranos do not drown out the other voices. For this and for their other virtues credit must doubtless be divided between Dr. Koussevitzky and Mr. Fiedler.

♪ ♪ ♪

The soloists were all interesting individually, but they did not make a good quartet, because their voices did not blend—too many different methods. Fortunately they were called upon to sing together only once.

The greatest authority among them was displayed by Mme. Kurenko, who has had much experience in this type of work, and who also probably had had more time for preparation, since she sang her part from memory. Her voice is of that peculiarly Russian soprano quality which seems suitable to this more or less national music.

Miss Cornish's voice has an oddly reedish quality which is of a certain effectiveness in liturgical music. Mr. Hayes sang with much of his old beauty of tone, and with more power than he used to permit himself. Mr. Collins did what little was required of him with dignity and musical expressiveness.

'Milk of Human Kindness' Continues to Flow

Trolley car conductors and bus drivers are usually catalogued by the people they serve as diligent workers who operate cars, make change and sometimes shut the door in passengers' faces. But to Malden residents on one Boston Elevated line bus drivers are "regular folks," all because of a little drama enacted twice daily.

The leading characters are three or four bus drivers and a lame defense plant worker, Miss Marion Meserve. It began last September when Miss Meserve decided to take a more active part in the war effort than her knitting activities, and applied for a job in a Malden war plant. She was hired as an assembler, to work 48 hours a week.

Then came the job of getting to work. It was easy enough to pick up the morning bus which stopped just around the corner from her home. It trundled down Lincoln Street to its regular stop a block beyond the war plant, and Miss Meserve walked back to her new job. That evening she made her way to the orange-striped pole designating the stop and got on the evening bus.

A very few mornings later, however, the passengers' early reveries were interrupted sooner than usual. Right in front of the defense plant the driver eased his machine over to the curb, opened the door and smiled at Miss Meserve.

"I saw you walking back to the plant this week," he said. "I guess it'll be all right to let you off here—and what time do you get out at night?"

And that evening while she waited in front of the door, the bus swung over to the curb to take her on. Ever since that time the busses Miss Meserve takes make this particular stop. When her friend, the night driver, had his schedule changed recently, he passed the word on to the new driver, and one evening Miss Meserve was surprised to see a strange but friendly face in the driver's seat as she climbed into the bus.

The drivers' solicitude for their special passenger was illustrated one morning in a very crowded bus which had taken on passengers from a disabled bus ahead. Miss Meserve was lost in the crowd and not in her usual place behind the driver's seat. When he stopped for her to get off, he surveyed his massed cargo, located Miss Meserve 'way back, and roared in a stentorian voice: "Make plenty of room for this lady. Give her a chance to get supplies to the boys!"

This particular stop isn't written into the schedules of the Boston Elevated yet, but it is written in the hearts of the passengers.

Tax Declarations Due Again April 15

Another form for Federal income taxpayers to fill out is soon to be distributed, it was learned today, representing declarations of estimated income and victory tax for 1944.

This form, originally intended to complement the 1943 returns and be filed March 15, is now to be filed by April 15, at which time the first quarterly payment must be made.

Procedure is to be similar to that of last September with both long and short forms again available to persons earning up to $10,000. Declarations are required from single persons with an anticipated income of $2,700 or more and married persons who expect to earn $3,500 or more. The blanks have not yet reached the Boston Office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Thank You, Svoboda," new comedy by R. S. Kraft. Starring Sam Jaffe. 8:30. (Last days.)

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Garden—Ice Follies of 1944. 8:30. Matinee Sunday at 2:30. Through Feb. 28.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Carmen," presented by the Salmaggi Opera Company. 8:15. Sunday matinee: "Traviata," at 2:45. Sunday evening: "Norma," at 8:15.

Sunday

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Budapest String Quartet. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Jean Bedetti, cellist, Leo Litwin, accompanist. 3:30.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Lecture-recital on Judaeo-Christian Tradition in Music, by Prof. S. G. Braslavsky. 8.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson. 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 10:45 a.m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:45, 9:35. "Week-end Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:45, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 2:10, 5:10, 8.

Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:34, 6:39, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:13.

Metropolitan — "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 10 a. m., 12:58, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 11:43 a. m., 2:40, 5:36, 8:30.

Modern—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 10:22 a. m., 12:42, 3:02, 5:22, 7:42, 10:02.

Paramount—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines, Alan Curtis. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Stage show: 11:06 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay—"Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Find the Blackmailer." 9:55 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Danger Area," "Heavenly Music." "You Dear Boy!" "Popular Science No. 1," "Listen Boys," "Glimpses of Kentucky," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10.

Telepix—"Kwajalein," "Canadian Rockies with Fitzpatrick," "Film Memories," "Chinese Drop the Plough," "Viennese Music," "Danger Area," cartoons, Digest of World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Find the Blackmailer," 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," C. Kellaway, H. Walker. 1:30-11. Allston: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix.

Regent: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Heading for God's Country," William Lundigan.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "The Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Adventure of Tartu," Robert Donat, Phyllis Morris. "Young Ideas," Susan Peters.

Coolidge Corner: "None Shall Escape." "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

Cleveland Circle: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Woman of the Town," Al Dekker, Claire Trevor.

Harvard: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Salute for Three," MacDonald Carey. 2, 8.

University: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Gangway for Tomorrow," 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. "Law of the Timber," Marjorie Reynolds, Monte Blue.

Codman Square: "Guadalcanal Diary," Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. Continuous from 1:30.

Franklin: "Guadalcanal Diary," Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. Continuous from 1:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. 1:45, 5:15, 8:30. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 3:50, 7:30.

Park: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. "Hitler's Madmen," Patric Morison.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "No Time for Love," C. Colbert, F. MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "True to Life." Mary Martin. 2:30, 8:15. "Murder in Times Square," Marguerite Chapman. 4:05, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker. 1:48, 4:54, 8:10. "Guadalcanal Diary," William Bendix, Lloyd Nolan. 3:03, 6:19, 9:35.

Mystic: "Victory Thru Air Power." 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. 3:04, 8:21, 9:38. "Hoppy Serves a Writ," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 1:52, 5:09, 8:25.

Strand: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum: "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. "Border Patrol," William Boyd, Andy Clyde.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Around the World," Joan Davis, Kay Kyser. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone.

Fellsway: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, R. Cummings.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. "Tarzan's Desert Victory," Johnny Weissmuller.

NATICK — Colonial: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Benny Goodman. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Unknown Guest," Victor Jory, Pamela Blake. "Saroyng Girl," Ann Corio, Tim Ryan. 2, 8.

Strand: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out," East Side Kids.

Strand: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Scream in the Dark," Robert Lowery.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2:07, 7:52. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 3:31, 9:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. Continuous 1:30-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders.

Coolidge: "Northern Pursuit." Errol Flynn, J. Bishop. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

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3:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
3:30 p. m.—"Southland Singing."
3:45 p. m.—Jesting With the Jesters.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Gilbert & Sullivan Music.
5:45 p. m.—The Mastersingers.
6:00 p. m.—I Sustain the Wings.
6:30 p. m.—NBC String Ensemble.
6:45 p. m.—Religion in the News.
7:00 p. m.—"American Story"; drama.
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Halloran," int.
3:30 p. m.—Army-Navy House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Sam Levine, sports.
4:15 p. m.—Carolos Molina's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—"Digest"; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Return of Nick Carter; drama.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang; News.
8:00 p. m.—"Moods for Moderns"; Music.
8:15 p. m.—Elman's Victory Auction.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—R. A. Gunnison, news.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Night Bondwagon.
11:00 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

Sunday's Programs

WBZM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—"Melodic Favorites."
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Southland Singing."
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America"; variety.
3:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
4:00 p. m.—Music Without Words.
4:30 p. m.—"Abe Lincoln Story"; drama.
5:00 p. m.—"Green Valley, U. S. A."
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; Mystery Dr.
6:00 p. m.—"First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—News Service.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—Alexander's Mediation Board.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster; news.
10:15 p. m.—The Good Will Hour.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

Shippers to Discuss War Rail Transportation

Present and prospective rail transportation from the standpoint of and effect on the war program and essential civilian economy is to be considered at the spring meeting of the New England Shippers Advisory Board, to be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, next Thursday. Chairman William H. Day is to preside.

Speakers are to be Col. J. M. Johnson, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and Gustav Metzman, Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad System.

Ballet Program Change

"Etude" has been substituted for "Swan Lake" on the opening program, March 7, of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe season at the Boston Opera House.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"American Eagle in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin America. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Radio Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Sunday, Feb. 27

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—5:30 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble. TGWT, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—London Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—News Round-up; J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra: Director Maestro Jesu Molina Pinillos. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—London Women's String Orchestra. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

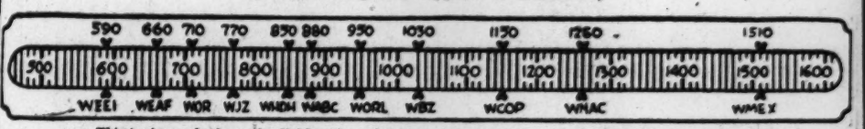
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sketch of Clara Barton Planned by WORL

A dramatic sketch on Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross, will be presented by the Clear Weave Hosiery Stores, Inc., over radio station WORL tomorrow from 3:05 to 4 p. m. on the firm's regular Sunday program. Starring Jane Dillon, tomorrow's sketch is dedicated to volunteer workers of the Red Cross.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Guy Kibbee, dr..	Bond Cagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood: Ed Cantor	National Farm & Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music.. Italian drama: music
1:00	Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; News	Andrini Continentals	'Here's to Youth': dr.; 'Mothers Working'	"Victory Gardeners Report"; speakers	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	"Three Romeos": songs	"The Baxters": drama	Studio speaker	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Baxters": drama	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm: News	News service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Metropolitan Opera:	'Junior Bridgebuilders'	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, con	Offenbach's 'The Tales	Archbishop B W Griffin	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	of Hoffman'; Esio Pinza; Raoul Jobin; Lily	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Treas. Star Parade	Pons, Star Soprano	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	News service
3:00	"Victory F. O. B."	Djanel; Patrice Munsel; Lucielle Browning; Mack Harrell; Sir	N E Junior Town Meeting; 'Military Train'g'	"This Is Halloran"; Int	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Speaker; Music		Treasury Star Parade.	"This Is Halloran"; Int	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.;		"Men Make the Navy".	Army-Navy House Party	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Eugene Ormandy,	Thomas Beecham, con.		Variety Show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	con.; Kabalevsky:	Metropolitan Opera:	Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15	"Colas Breugnon"	'The Tales of Hoffman'	Patty's": drama	Carlos Molina's Orch..	Mystery Melodies
4:30	News;	"Follies";	Doctors at War: drama	Sports comments	Cab Calloway's Orch..
4:45	Evelyn Howe, me	Metropolitan Opera:	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Al Donahue's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer: dr.	Metropolitan Opera:	'Your America': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer: dr.	Musical program	Josef Gerstner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Bishop Fiehr's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Jan Garber's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Treasury Star Parade.	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain": interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	Dinner Salon: Music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs.	Dinner Salon: Music	Red Cross War Fund.	"Digest": Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	News, Wm. Lang	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	'What's New?'; Variety;	"The American Story";	'Return of Nick Carter'	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	the Gun: drama.	Francis Lederer; Sigrid Gurie; 'Voice in	"The Discoverers"	'Return of Nick Carter'	Richard Himber's Orch.
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks	the Wind'; 'Archie'	"Ellery Queen"; drama	'Confidentially Yours'.	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks		"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Variety show; guests	Early Am. Dance Music	"Able's Irish Rose"; cm	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15	"Inner Sanctum":	William Hillman, news	"Able's Irish Rose"; cm	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	Mystery dr.; News	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen";	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		Dr. Koussevitzky, cond.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	The Cisco Kid": drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Gretchaninoff's 'Ecumenical Mass'; sol'sts	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion Claire; Igor Gorin;	Classical Album: Interview with Jos. Wagner
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Frankie Master's Orch.	comedy; songs; orch.	Attilio Baggiore; in	Tchaikovsky's Romeo
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	"Can You Top This?";	"Blossom Time"; talk	& Juliet Ovire; Olym-
9:45	"Saturday Night		comedy quiz		pics - Brooklyn Cres-
10:00	Serenade"; music	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news	cents hockey game
10:15	Correction, Please:	Army Service Forces	G. Gibbs; Geo. Auld,	Bondwagon: Variety	Hockey game
10:30	Jay C Flippen, me	Present: drama; music	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	show; dr; guest stars	News service
10:45	Eric Hass, talk	The Little Show': dr.	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Horace Heidt's Orch

Boston Shipper to Help Steer Federation Course

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston shipping interests will be represented on the directorate of the newly organized National Federation of American Shipping by John J. Halloran, Vice-President and general manager of the Sprague Steamship Company of Boston.

Practically all American steamship companies and operators will participate in the new organization, which will have headquarters in Washington, D. C., and aim to develop a sound program and concerted action for benefit of the American Merchant Marine as a privately owned and operated industry after the war.

Almon E. Roth, President of the San Francisco Employers Council and formerly of the Waterfront Employers Association at that port, has taken a leave of absence from his present post to accept the presidency of the new Federation.

The new group is a federation of five existing associations, which include in their membership nearly all of the ocean shipping of the country such as foreign trade, intercoastal, coastwise, and tanker groups.

The five associations are: American Merchant Marine Institute and Association of American Steamship Owners, both having headquarters on the Atlantic seaboard; the Pacific American Steamship Association; Shipowners Association of the Pacific Coast, and the Pacific American Tankship Association, all having headquarters on the Pacific seaboard.

The new Federation will closely parallel the General Council of British Shipping, and will operate similarly to the Association of American Railroads, permitting it to speak with authority for the general interests of the entire American steamship industry.

Opportunity Knocks

Opportunity is knocking at the door of the seafarers who are classified as "ordinary seamen" as never before in the long history of the shipping industry, according to Lieut. (j. g.) Ralph J. Meyers of the Boston office of the War Shipping Administration.

Ordinary seamen who have had any qualifying sea duty since Dec. 7, 1941, are eligible for training under a program of the United States Maritime Service that will advance them in both grade and pay, he said.

Seamen are classified in one of three groups for training under the program:

1. Ordinary seamen with three months' experience at sea or on the Great Lakes, who are deck department graduates of a Maritime Service Apprentice Seamen Training Station. The training period for these will not exceed 15 days.

2. Ordinary seamen with six months' experience, for whom the training period will be one month.

3. Ordinary seamen with nine months' experience for whom the training will not exeed 15 days.

Enrollees will be assigned to an up-grade school in New York City as Seamen, First Class, will be paid at the rate of $156 a month, and furnished with transportation to the school, said Lieutenant Meyers. Upon completion of the course, enrollees will qualify as "able-bodied seamen" and assigned to a ship at the standard wage scale with free insurance. Applicants are urged to contact the Maritime Service offices at 177 Milk Street, Boston.

Ship Renovation

Two well-known fishing schooners of the old-time Gloucester dory trawling fleet have been modernized into larger and more powerful draggers. They are the Killarney and the Pollyanna of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company fleet. Built in 1917 and 1915, respectively, the two craft have greater fish capacity by 25 per cent and double the power. New rails were built, spars were shortened on the Killarney, one set of davits carrying two life dories installed on each vessel, fish holds deepened and lengthened. Their conversion is interpreted in fishing circles as indicative of possibility of profitably renovating old craft.

Jarka Name Altered

More accurately to represent its wide scope of stevedoring operations throughout New England, the Jarka Corporation of Boston has changed its name to Jarka Corporation of New England Boston offices are at 177 Milk Street, and at Portland and Searsport in Maine. Offices are also maintained at New York, Baltimore, Newark, Norfolk, and Philadelphia. Capt. P. J. Fanning is in charge of the New England district.

Leon Stone

Brosa to Teach Violin at Smith

Antonio Brosa, Spanish violinist and leader and founder of the Brosa String Quartet, has been appointed Visiting Professor of Violin at Smith College for the academic year 1944-45.

Four members of the faculty appointed by the Board of Trustees to named professorships are: William Dodge Gray, Professor of History on the L. Clarke Seelye Foundation; Eleanor Shipley Duckett, Professor of Classics on the John M. Greene Foundation; Arthur Tabor Jones, Professor of Physics on the Gates Foundation, and Esther Cloudman Dunn, Professor of English on the Mary A.

Four members of the faculty promoted from associate to full professorships are: Ray A. Billington, Professor of History; Joaquin Casalduero, Professor of Spanish; Charles J. Hill, Professor of English, and Ruth L. Kennedy, Professor of Spanish.

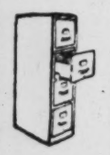
Berkshire Museum Has Fruitful Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26—In spite of the war the Berkshire Museum has enjoyed one of the most successful years since its founding. In his annual report the Director, Stuart Henry, announces an increase in attendance estimated at 8,231, and a Museum membership enlarged by 28 per cent.

During the year the Museum held 27 loan exhibitions and offered programs including 55 lectures, motion pictures and other events; 29 free sound movies for children; five winter courses for adults and children, and talks by the staff to various organizations. More than 3,500 persons attended the Museum's concerts of chamber music.

FILING CABINETS



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Work to Improve Maple Sugar Production

Photo Visual Service University of New Hampshire

University Men Hope to Increase Sap Yield

Busy now for several years on a joint project to increase the sugar content of maple sap and improve propagation of sugar maples are two University of New Hampshire professors. At left, Prof. Stuart Dunn, plant physiologist at the Durham, N. H., Experiment Station, is shown examining sugar maple cuttings on which he is conducting rooting experiments, while, right, Prof. Clark L. Stevens, forester at the Experiment Station, examines maple sap samples through a refractometer to determine the percentage of sugar in them.

Crime Seen Up In Proportion To Liquor Use

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As the volume of liquor used in a community increases, so does crime, Judge Joseph T. Zottoli told members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts this afternoon.

Comparing crime statistics for 1915, which was before prohibition, and for 1941, which was after, with those for 1920 when prohibition was at its height of enforcement, he said that it was perfectly apparent that the crime balance follows closely the trend in the volume of liquor consumed in any particular period.

Judge Zottoli, who has been Associate Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston since 1924, is Chairman of the Special Commission to Investigate the Problem of Drunkenness. He illustrated today's talk on "The Relation of Alcohol to Crime, Disease and Social Break-Downs" with charts which gave startling evidence of their close relationship.

Figures cited by Judge Zottoli showed that the total commitments to all prisons in Massachusetts were 26,487 in 1915; 4,398 in 1920 and 17,786 in 1942. Commitments for drunkenness alone were 15,367 in 1915; 1,746 in 1920 and 12,060 in 1941. In the Boston Municipal Court, the yearly commitments for all offenses were 3,367 in 1917; 427 in 1920; 4,258 in 1941. Those for drunkenness alone in the same court for the same years were 2,189, 213, and 2,216, respectively.

Judge Zottoli summed up by saying that about 50 per cent of the felonious crimes committed are related to alcohol, while between 90 and 94 per cent of the misdemeanors are either caused directly by alcohol or crimes related to it.

The best year in the history of the Commonwealth, he added, was 1920, the first year of prohibition, when the smallest amount of liquor was consumed. From then on, as bootleg liquor became available, the crime rate began to rise again. Between 1933 and 1934, the year after repeal, the number of arrests jumped about 20 per cent, he said, and they are now close to pre-prohibition levels.

Women's City Club

This week's Sunday evening program at the Women's City Club will feature an illustrated talk on "Belgium, Crossroads of Western Europe," by Dr. Albert E. Navez, Belgian Consul at Boston. Two popular authors and a young musician will appear on the "Celebrity Morning" program Tuesday. Rhoda Truax Aldrich, author of six novels, and James Newcomb, organist and choir master, will share the platform with France Ella Fitz, the "Lady Sourdough" of her autobiography by that name, who will relate some tales of Gold Rush years in Alaska. Mrs. Robert W. Palmer will be chairman on Tuesday.

War Cameras to Aid In Civic Planning

The keen eye of aerial cameras now spotting enemy installations will be used after the war for pioneering the better management of the nation's forests and farm lands and as an aid to civic planning, according to Lieut. Col. J. W. Bagley, of the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard University, who will speak on the subject in Boston next month.

Lieutenant Colonel Bagley will address the New England section of the Society of American Foresters at the Hotel Manger, Boston, on March 2 and 3 and will deal with the fundamentals and methods of mapping with aerial photographs.

At the present time, such photographic surveys, made before the war, are assisting in the location of oak timbers for mine sweepers, birch veneer for aircraft plywood and resin for the manufacture of plastics, he disclosed.

The foresters also will hear addresses on "Prisoners of War as Woods Labor" and "Forest Practice Rules In New England."

More Sugar From Maples Is Timely Goal of N. H. Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 11—In these days of sugar rationing, two University of New Hampshire professors are engaged in a project which should bring cheers from the public—the professors are trying to get more sugar from the sugar maple.

Joined in an attack on a problem that even Burbank overlooked are Prof. Clark L. Stevens, forester, and Prof. Stuart Dunn, plant physiologist, of the Experiment Station here. Their several years of labor will again be heightened by the fact that sap will begin to flow at the first hint of a spring thaw. Production of one of New England's notable "cash crops" will again be in full swing then.

First, the two men are trying to improve the trees themselves by seeking to uncover the mysteries of sugar production in sap, and, second, they are trying to improve propagation methods to step up the development of orchards in the north country and, hence, the production of sirup and sugar.

It is a long-time process for Stevens' and Dunn's experiments began long before cane sugar was rationed. Interest in the project has been developing since the advent of sugar rationing.

Extra Sweet Trees

Stimulus to the two professors' experiments began several years ago from farmers' reports of "sweet" trees in orchards, trees that apparently had a higher percentage of sugar in their sap than others, and therefore, gave more sugar than the average of eight pounds from 40 gallons of sap.

Professor Stevens set out to run down the mysteries, if any, of "sweet" trees. If they were genuine and not a myth, his job then was to determine whether their "sweetness" was consistent and inherent, or caused by certain extraneous factors, such as location and the weather, for instance.

In order to begin his work, Professor Stevens first had to find "sweet" trees. So in 1941 the University released publicity on his project seeking to find such trees. Farmers in several sections of the Granite State immediately notified the Experiment Station that they had trees with an unusually high percentage of sugar. It was not until last season, however, that Professor Stevens was able to visit these "sweet" trees to begin his project.

By means of a refractometer, a simple instrument consisting of a prism through which a beam of light is sent, Professor Stevens measured the sugar content of the sa pat each selected tree. Sap obtained from the bucket or by breaking off a twig was put on the prism and the percentage of sugar in it measured by the amount of refraction.

Roots as Indicators

Testing trees around the University first, Professor Stevens found on the campus that the highest sugar content was 5.2 per cent. In a formerly cultivated and fertilized field on the horticultural farm, however, the sap ran to 9.2 per cent, a test which caused him to wonder whether feeding had affected the sap.

A boasted "sweet" tree in Dublin, N. H., tested at 7.5 per cent, and another at Georges Mills tested 6.5 per cent, he recorded. Strangely enough, Professor Stevens noted that some of the high content trees had their roots near stone walls or rock outcroppings.

Tests will be made this year on the same trees to discover whether their sugar percentage is consistent. If this is true, he can then go on to determine what conditions made the sugar percentage of one tree higher than another. An important step in maple sugar production will have been made, the Professor thinks, if any deductions can be made from his tests.

Meanwhile, Professor Dunn is working on methods of increasing the propagation of trees. Seeds are the easiest method, since it is extremely difficult to get hardwood cuttings to root, he noted. Since maples are cross-pollinated, however, trees from maple seed may not run true to the parent tree, he said.

By employing cuttings both of sprouts from stumps of sugar maples and mature trees, Professor Dunn's first task was to find the quickest and surest method of rooting young maples. For two summers he made and set thousands of cuttings, planting them in a mixture of three parts sand and two parts peat which had been recommended as ideal. He also tried rooting cuttings in sand alone. Two thousand cuttings were set in indoor beds and 1,000 cuttings in outdoor beds the first summer.

Technique with Seedlings

Various methods and degrees of shading the cuttings were tried by Professor Dunn. All of the beds were kept moist by sprinkling with water twice daily. Some cutting were treated with a commercial chemical claimed to have miraculous rooting powers, others with a mixture of water and indolebutyric acid, he said. Still others were left untreated for comparison and as a control, he said, and rooting was also tried in an aeropropagator, but failed.

Only 15 per cent of Professor Dunn's cuttings rooted the first summer, but, by increasing the attention he gave the cuttings such as giving frequent sprinklings, he was able to root 35 per cent of the cuttings the second summer. Best results, Professor Dunn disclosed, were obtained with June cuttings from old trees, planted in an indoor shade bed and sprinkled frequently. Water alone, he also reported, did as good a job of rooting cuttings as any other preparations.

This coming summer the results from thousands of cuttings set last summer may determine whether the propagation of high-test trees is commercially practicable.

Thus, through the work of these two men, the lordly maples of the north country may one day be lifted out of the luxury class and set to work in orchards of high test sugar trees to help prevent sugar shortages in a notoriously sweet-toothed nation.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" in Book 3 now valid; all three expire tonight at midnight Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" and "Z" now valid; expire March 20.

Special Pork Bonus — Spare Stamp No. 3 in Book No. 4 now good for five points in purchase of pork, plus sausage whether or not made of pork; valid through Feb. 26.

Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, will become valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan goes into effect.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, will become valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan goes into effect.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Admen to See Disk Stunt

Martin Block, who developed a routine record-playing radio stint into a very successful program, will entertain members of the Advertising Club of Boston at their noon meeting Tuesday, Feb. 29, at the Hotel Statler. He will describe his experiences as conductor of the "Make-Believe Ballroom" and the events leading to his success.

R. I. Civil Service Issue Adjusted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26—A gradual extension of the civil service system in Rhode Island during the past three years has effectively removed one big issue which has been debated at length at past sessions of the General Assembly.

The issue was over "blanketing in" all classified employees of the State who had not received their positions as the result of competitive examinations and who were not covered under the civil service system.

Working up and administering the tests for the many different classifications of State employees proved to be a long and tedious process once the civil service system had been approved. To speed up the process of extending civil service to as many workers as possible, Democrats in the General Assembly first suggested the "blanketing in" proposal three years ago.

Acted Automatically

The bill proposed by the Democrats would have placed hundreds of present employees automatically under civil service without recourse to examinations.

This move was stoutly protested by Republicans, who have held a majority in the Senate for several years. The Republicans raised the cry of politics. They pointed out that most of the State employees were Democratic appointees and that the "blanketing in" would freeze these Democratic appointees in their jobs.

Twice Gov. J. Howard McGrath proposed in annual messages that the Assembly pass a "blanketing in" measure. Twice the Republican-controlled Senate turned down the proposal.

Meanwhile the State's Civil Service Commission has been holding examinations and gradually increasing the number of employees under civil service protection. Last year alone 214 of these examinations were held. Charles H. Cushman, Director of the Commission, announced this week that 68 per cent of the State's classified employees now were under civil service. The percentage is rising steadily as new examinations are held.

The Week in Rhode Island

The fact that more than two-thirds of the employees are now covered and that the number is increasing has eliminated the demand for "blanketing in." This year, for the first time, Governor McGrath did not request the "blanketing in" measure when he made his annual message to the Legislature.

Extension of civil service has had another beneficial effect on the State's employment picture. It has tended to stabilize employment, Mr. Cushman says, and has helped to keep labor turnover on the State's rolls from getting completely out of bounds.

Labor Turnover

The attractive jobs opening up in war-booming industry have caused much labor turnover, but Mr. Cushman's figures show that most of those who leave the State for outside employment are those not yet covered by civil service.

In the month of December, for example, 100 employees of the State left to take employment elsewhere. Of these, 86 were employees not yet covered by civil service. The figures for other recent months are similar, showing that the employees who are covered by civil service are much more likely to stay with their jobs.

The commission has had some difficulty trying to find candidates to take many of the examinations. Thirteen examinations scheduled to be held last year, in addition to the 214 which were held, were called off because of a lack of candidates.

In 1940, when the first examinations were held, 10,518 candidates applied to take them. Last year the total number of applicants was only 3,818.

War Manpower regulations, requiring statements of availability for persons seeking to leave an essential industry to find employment elsewhere, do not apply to employees of the State, Mr. Cushman points out. Thus State employees are free to leave their positions whenever they choose and this has been a factor in increasing the State's labor turnover.

Big Communities In Middlesex To Take Paper Sunday

Sunday will see trucks in Arlington, Melrose, and Newton faring forth to collect an anticipated 400 tons of waste paper.

A home-front army of volunteers are ready to serve in the perhaps unglamorous but wholly patriotic effort to send every scrap of paper, magazines, brown paper, and cardboard from these Middlesex County communities to war. Salvage committees in the three places are urging every man, woman, and child to make concerted effort to guarantee the success of the drives. Newton and Arlington expect to glean 150 tons each, Melrose 100 tons.

John D. Haughey, Newton salvage chairman, has declared that nothing short of a heavy snowfall will prevent the collection on Sunday. War services committee members throughout Newton are making pre-collection calls at homes to familiarize householders with the arrangements. On Sunday morning 17 trucks and 60 municipal employees will start to work. They will be followed by air-raid wardens who will make certain that no bundle is overlooked.

In each of the three communities plans are complete for prompt shipments direct to paper mills throughout New England.

Wage Policies Forum Topic

Wage policies will be discussed by labor leaders and representatives of the New England War Labor Board at a forum conducted under the auspices of the United Labor School for Greater Boston, tomorrow, at 8 p. m. at the Hotel Manger.

Speakers will be Saul Wallen, Chairman of the Regional War Labor Board; Richard Linsley, a Vice-President of the Massachusetts C. I. O.; Frank L. Davis, General Chairman of the Machinists' Union, District 42, of the A. F. of L.; and Charles R. Kummer, executive assistant for the industrial members of the regional WLB. Jack Simon, member of the Labor School's Executive Committee, will be moderator.

The forum is the forerunner of an eight-week United Labor School, the first of its kind in Boston, to open March 7, at 295 Huntington Avenue. Lectures on current trade union problems, principles of trade unionism, labor views of the world today and American history will be taught four nights each of the eight weeks by professional teachers and labor leaders.

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Seventh Day of Blitz Hits Augsburg

Continued from Page 1

deal with an Anglo-American invasion.

In the Pacific, it now develops that the American naval task force sent against the Marianas the other day duplicated the Feb. 16-17 feat at Truk of risking an engagement with capital ships deep inside Japan's island defenses and emerging intact.

A communiqué from Admiral Nimitz says the task force wiped out 135 Japanese planes, scored hits on cargo ships, caused heavy damage to installations, and didn't lose a single vessel. The failure of the Japanese Fleet to challenge the Americans at Truk or in the Marianas has led Navy Secretary Frank Knox to conclude that it has withdrawn either to its home waters or to the Philippines.

Air Over Europe:

The British Air Ministry communiqué announcing the RAF assault on Augsburg said it was carried out in "very great strength" and that the city, a center of aerial engine production, was attacked twice during the night by large forces of Lancasters and Halifaxes.

"The weather was favorable and reports indicated the bombing was concentrated and effective," the communiqué added.

Twenty-four planes were lost in these assaults and in simultaneous Mosquito operations over Southwest Germany and the Low Countries and in extensive mine-laying sweeps.

The German Radio said large-scale attacks on the chemical center of Frankfurt were made at the same time, and the Swiss Radio said night flights crossed Switzerland from Italy—raising the distinct possibility that Italian-based Wellingons of the RAF again carried on a two-way British assault, as they did the night before.

Flying Fortresses from Britain made the 1,600-mile round trip to Augsburg Feb. 25, setting fires which lighted the way for the RAF.

The night blow was in the wake of an unprecedented two-way stab at Regensburg's Messerschmitt factory by American heavy bombers from both Britain and Italy in which 70 United States bombers were lost, and at least 120 enemy fighters destroyed. Thirty one of the bombers lost were from England and 39 from Italy. The Italy-based United State. 15th Air Force shot down 93 enemy planes at Regensburg, while fighters accompanying the Britain-based bombers shot down 27. The score of the heavy bombers from Britain had not yet been tallied.

From the size of the force heard leaving Britain during the night for the blow at Augsberg, 300 miles southwest of Berlin, it was probable that 2,000 long tons of bombs were showered on that production center.

The communiqué disclosing that the attack was by two separate forces of Lancasters and Halifaxes, indicated a new tactic employed by the RAF for the first time Feb. 24 against Schweinfurt, again had been used successfully.

Of the estimated 17,000 to 17,500 tons of bombs poured upon Germany since Feb. 20 it was probable more than half had been accounted for by the powerful American 8th and 15th Air Forces.

The greatest United States fighter group ever dispatched from British bases—estimated at more than 1,000 planes—escorted American bombers from England which dumped their loads on the Regensburg factory, already burning from the attack of the Italy-based bombers.

The assault marked the third time this week that United States bombers from Britain and Italy struck at enemy targets at the same time, but it was the first time they both hit at the same target simultaneously. The RAF also took up the two-way attack Feb. 24, with British-based bombers striking at Schweinfurt while formations from Italy blasted Steyr.

Thirty-one British-based American heavy bombers failed to return Feb. 25, a communiqué said. The fighters, which flew 1,100 miles round trip for the deepest American fighter penetration into enemy territory, destroyed 27 Nazi planes for a loss of three. The number of enemy planes shot down by the bombers was not announced immediately.

The fighter bag of 27 brought to 1,070 the total number of enemy planes downed by American fighters in the European war zone against a total loss of 308 United States fighter planes, a United States Air Force communiqué said.

'Big Three' Inspect Invasion Tank Unit

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in England
Feb. 26

Troops at this American tank unit station training for the coming invasion of Europe went about their duties with renewed zest today following an inspection of their outfit yesterday by the "big three" of the Supreme Allied Command—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

General Eisenhower displayed undeniable satisfaction with what he saw in his three-hour tour of this station, and his attitude was reflected by his two fellow commanders.

Russia:

Russian armies massed along the 400-mile front between Pskov and Rogachev are pressing westward in White Russia toward Latvia and the northern part of Poland, a Moscow communiqué reported.

German commanders threw fresh reinforcements into the Rogachev area Feb. 25 in a futile attempt to seal the gap torn in their lines by Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army.

No less than 14 fierce counter-attacks north of captured Rogachev were thrown back by the Soviets, the Russian communiqué said, and the Germans lost 2,500 men killed. Then General Rokossovsky's men surged forward and captured several unidentified localities and seized 13 tanks, 40 guns, and 8,000 mines, together with a large number of prisoners.

To date the battle around Rogachev has cost the Germans 6,000 men and enormous stores of war equipment, the Moscow bulletin added.

On the northern end of the front, Russian troops converging on Pskov, Baltic gateway stronghold below Lake Peipus, drove the Germans further west toward Latvia. They killed another 1,100 Germans and captured 54 towns and hamlets, the Moscow bulletin said, and at one point to the northwest were less than 20 miles from the great communications center.

A second force was 22 miles north of Pskov at Lutovo, another 28 miles northeast at Kebska, and to the east still another column had reached the outskirts of Porkhov, last important town before Pskov, 45 miles away.

Pacific:

U. S. Planes Bomb Guam First Time

Disclosures of the results of the American task force attack on the Marianas islands by Armiral Chester W. Nimitz were permitted by lifting of the radio silence protecting movements of the battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers. The warships were not even damaged despite the fact their approach was detected the day before the attack and enemy torpedo planes repeatedly tried to sink them.

Only six out of hundreds of attacking carrier planes were lost.

Guam, American outpost occupied by Japan at the war's outset, was bombed for the first time.

The elusive Japanese Fleet wasn't found at Saipan's Tanpag Harbor—as it also had not been in great strength at recently bombed Truk—but a cargo ship was sunk, another was damaged and beached, a third was set afire, a patrol craft was blown up, and seven small boats were damaged.

Runways, seaplane aprons, airdrome facilities, fuel dumps and buildings were bombed heavily during the attacks on Saipan, Tinian and Guam.

A task force caught Truk, naval bastion in the Caroline group, completely by surprise on Feb. 16-17, but the task force moving on Saipan and Tinian, 700 miles northwest of Truk, was detected on Feb. 21.

All that night and the following morning, Japanese land-based torpedo planes and bombers kept after the oncoming naval units. The warships put up a terrific antiaircraft screen, bagging 19 planes. Covering aircraft shot down five more.

The carriers' torpedo bombers and dive bombers proceeded with their business. Twice they swept down on Saipan and on the nearby naval air base island of Tinian. In smaller force, they hit Guam, 120 miles south of Saipan.

Despite being forewarned, 87 Japanese planes were wiped out on the ground in the carrier-plane assaults. Twenty-nine more were shot down in combat.

"In spite of the persistent and continuing attacks (of the Nipponese planes), our carriers launched planes according to schedule," said Admiral Nimitz' announcement of a stirring action which occurred more than 1,500 miles west of the nearest American base at newly won Kwajalein in the Marshalls.

The 135 planes bagged in the Marianas were added to 201 destroyed during the two-day attack on Truk. From the standpoint of enemy ships, the bag at Truk was much better—between 19 and 26, including at least 11 warships.

Admiral Nimitz, in his announcement of the Marianas results, also reported that on Feb. 23 bombers pounded wharves, radio facilities, cantonments, and shipping at Kusai in the Eastern Carolines and ground installations of four enemy-held atolls in the Marshalls.

Rabaul:

Japan Loses 793 Planes Since Dec. 17

A total of 793 Japanese planes have been destroyed by Allied fliers since the campaign to reduce Rabaul from the air got under way last Dec. 17.

This record is believed here to constitute the greatest air victory made anywhere at any time.

The tabulation period ends Feb. 20 because since then air raiders over the New Britain base have failed to draw a single Japanese plane into the sky.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported the fourth straight raid on Rabaul unopposed by enemy fliers was made Feb. 23 when 33 tons of bombs were dropped on three of its key airdromes. Other air strikes were made at Wewak and Hansa Bay, New Guinea, Duke of York Island between New Britain and New Ireland, and Cape St. George, New Ireland.

During the first 23 days in February, daily raids dumped a total of 1,829 tons of bombs on the Rabaul area.

The air battle for Rabaul still is going on and pilots report enemy antiaircraft fire is heavy. But the absence of Japanese air opposition means the end is in sight and leads pilots to say: "Rabaul? Oh, that's becoming a milk run."

(Pilots call any target which offers only feeble opposition a "milk run.")

Italy:

Germans Harass Anzio Beachhead

The Germans, maintaining steady pressure on the Allied beachhead below Rome, harassed American and British forces with shells and bombs but were knocked back in their single small attack on Feb. 25, Allied Headquarters in Naples announced.

The ineffective Nazi stab was made on the Allied right flank in the Pontine Marsh area about four miles from the coast at a point south of Cisterna and west of Littoria. Taking advantage of the ravine terrain near Carroceto on the other end of the beachhead, the Nazis tried to slip through Allied lines, but were unsuccessful.

High winds sweeping the mountains on the Cassino front together with snow flurries helped to keep that sector more or less stationary except for patrolling, but the Germans again attacked a French-held hill northwest of Cassino and again were thrown back. On this front, as well as on the beachhead, heavy guns of both sides kept up their endless shellings.

Headquarters announced that 93 German planes were destroyed and 14 more probably were knocked down on the Italian leg of the Feb. 25 simultaneous American heavy bomber assault against Regensburg, Germany, by bombers flying from Italy and Britain.

Thirty-nine bombers and five fighters were reported missing from the heavy bomber thrusts, also aimed at the Italian ports of Fiume and Pola, the Yugoslav port of Zara, and an airfield near Graz in Southern Austria.

The total of German fighters destroyed on the Regensburg mission and elsewhere was fixed at 95, setting a new record for the Mediterranean Air Force. The previous high was 87 German planes knocked out in Tunisia last April.

Burma:

Japanese Driven From Ngakyedauk

The full weight of the British forces in Southern Burma was turned on remnants of an original Japanese force of 7,000 men which was cut almost in half after fighting for 20 days behind British lines at Arakan.

English and Indian infantry supported by artillery and tanks hurled the Japanese away from the vital Ngakyedauk mountain pass and supply road which crosses the Mayu mountain ridge.

Since their infiltration of the British lines on Feb. 4, upward of 1,000 Japanese have been slain and an estimated 2,000 injured.

Warriors All

Wide World

Fighting Gurkhas Aid Allied Cause

The 5th Gurkha Regiment is performing valiantly in Italy on the battlefield, and tales of the fearlessness of the Gurkhas are widespread. Here Nayak Okel Gurung (left), who took an enmy machinegun nest single-handed, talks with two riflemen.

Fortress Pilot Fights To His 'Last Engine'

By the Associated Press

A U. S. Bomber Base
in England, Feb. 26

Coming home yesterday from the raid on Regensburg with three engines gone and four German fighters pumping 20-millimeter shells into him from the rear, a gallant Flying Fortress pilot flashed this radio message to his formation and then crashed in flames:

"That's all, brothers. You're looking at my last engine."

The crews here described the unknown skipper as the fightingest bomber pilot they ever saw.

Congressman Would Mark Victory By 'Firing' Salvos of Bureaucrats

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The firing of a salvo of bureaucrats for each American military victory was suggested yesterday by Representative Hugh D. Scott, Jr., (R) of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphian proposed to the House:

"The brave Russian armies symbolize their victories by firing a couple of hundred guns in Moscow.

"Would it not be a good idea to celebrate the next United States victory by firing a couple of hundred bureaucrats in Washington?"

Thus, Mr. Scott said, every victory on the war front "could be celebrated by a symbolic victory on the home front," and added: "This would save not only money but ammunition.

"Of course, not every Muscovite gets a chance to fire a big gun, but every American will, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November."

Representative Adolph T. Sabath (D) of Illinois commented that if Mr. Scott set out firing bureaucrats he would have to start "with a lot of Republicans."

Five Canadians Radiocast at Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Five members of the French network staff of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation are at present overseas on assignments and are now giving front-line reports of the progress of the war in Europe to French listeners in their own tongue.

Tonnage and Targets of Raids

By the Associated Press

Following is a summary of 12 big Allied raids in the week-long offensive which has rained more than 17,000 tons of explosives on German aircraft industry targets:

Time	Bomber Force	Estimated Bomb Tonnage	Targets	Bomber Loss
Feb. 20	1,000 RAF	2,500	Leipzig	79
	1,000 U. S.	2,500	7 aircraft centers	22
	600-700 RAF	2,240	Stuttgart	10
Feb. 21	1,000 U. S.	2,500	Brunswick and six Nazi airfields	15
Feb. 22				
U. S. 8th (based in Britain)		1,000	Bernburg, Aschersleben, Halberstadt	41
Feb. 23	U. S. 15th	500	Steyr	7
U. S. 15th (based Italy)		500	Regensburg	15
Feb. 24	U. S. 8th	1,000	Gotha, Schweinfurt	49
	U. S. 15th	500	Steyr	16
	1,000-up RAF	2,000	Steyr, Schweinfurt	35
Feb. 25	U. S. 8th and 15th	2,500	Regensburg, Stuttgart, Gotha	69
Feb. 26	1,000 RAF	2,000	Augsburg	24

The Germans lost 652 fighters in trying to halt these assaults, communiques show, while the U. S. lost 165 bombers, and the RAF 149. The 8th Air Force has announced that 1,043 enemy planes have been downed against a loss of 305 of U. S. craft in all its operations.

Additional tonnage was dropped during the week in operations by medium and fighter-bombers.

Reich Admits Some Gaps In 'Atlantic Wall'

By Henry Taylor

Former Chief of the Vichy Bureau of the Associated Press, now en route to the United States with the party of American diplomats released from internment in Baden-Baden, Germany.

BIARRITZ, France, Feb. 22 Delayed (AP)—The much-touted "Atlantic Wall" designed to protect Europe from an Allied landing is not impregnable and a landing to establish the Western Front is possible, the Germans themselves admit.

After a year-long propaganda effort to convince the German people that it would be suicide for the Americans and British to attempt landing in force in Europe, the Nazis suddenly changed their tactics early this year and admitted both openly and by implication that their coastal defenses are not as strong as had been thought and that work was being rushed to strengthen them.

The first admission came from the official party newspaper, Das Reich, controlled by Dr. Joseph Goebbels himself. This organ told the German people that a landing would only be "a prelude to battle and does not itself constitute a decisive action."

Reichminister Albert Speer, head of the Todt organization which has the responsibility for construction of the "Atlantic Wall" admitted that it already was outdated in a statement made Jan. 26 to explain the necessity of repairing it on the basis of lessons the Germans learned from the Allied landings at Anzio and Nettuno in Italy.

Herr Speer was quoted in the German press as saying "interesting conclusions had been drawn from Italy on methods of enemy landings."

Consequently specialists are occupied daily modernizing the "Atlantic Wall."

German Losses

The following dispatch was written by Mr. Taylor at Baden-Baden, but transmitted after his release from Germany.

The number of Germans put out of action—killed, badly wounded or captured—since the beginning of the war reaches a minimum of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000, of which about 2,000,000 are fatalities, according to conservative estimates based on information co-ordinated from several sources in Germany.

The average age of Germans killed in action jumped by 2½ years in the last six months, indicating that the Nazis are being forced to call more and more heavily on older men for front-line duty.

The Germans attempted to hold the Russian front through the summer and winter with 260 divisions of their own and 15 Rumanian divisions for a total of 275 Axis divisions against 325 Russian divisions, according to estimates.

The 260 divisions which the Germans had on the Russian front constituted well over half of their maximum frontline effectives at the beginning of 1944, which varied between 380 and 520 divisions, depending on the accuracy of German reports. Most observers agreed that the round number 400 was not far from the truth.

In addition to the estimated Nazi divisions on the Russian front, the Nazis are believed to have 36 divisions in France and the Low Countries, 15 in the Balkans, 15 in Italy and 10 in Norway for a grand total of 335 divisions in active service, leaving 65 in the grand reserve which the Germans plan to use against the big invasion from the West.

Prisoner Camps

By Mel Most

Member of the Associated Press Staff now awaiting exchange after release from Baden-Baden

American prisoners of war held in Germany have now become sufficiently numerous to warrant separate camps and at least four are in operation.

Two are in the Munich area—one about 60 miles by road to the east, and the other at Laufen, 12 miles farther to the southeast. A third is a Krems, about 45 miles up the Danube from Vienna, and a fourth in France near Compiègne.

The first separate American war prisoners center, however, was set up in a special compound in the large transient camp for all prisoners at Moosburg, 30 miles down the Isar from Munich and about the same distance from the well-known concentration camp at Dachau.

This and other information concerning American prisoners of war reached here through the amazing "grapevine" by which news travels between all prison camps—a thing that apparently keeps German commanders constantly puzzled.

The Moosburg camp, from which escape is difficult because of the numerous waterways which cut through the swampy region in which it is located, is a big receiving center for prisoners of all nationalities. From there they are directed to other camps.

The Week at War

Continued from Page 1

Command publicly and officially revised its estimates of the war's duration in Europe—upward.

Germany still may be defeated in 1944. But this prospect can no longer be taken for granted as it long has been. Germany has proved itself in Italy to be a tougher, shrewder, and better-armed adversary than our earlier plans had anticipated. Events on the Russian front, and word brought from inside Germany by Americans released after 13 months of internment confirmed it. The war in Europe can go on into 1945.

This was said publicly by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and immediately echoed by President Roosevelt. Their words tied together and underlined the conclusions of piecemeal information which had been becoming gradually available for several weeks.

Bombing Tempo Rises

One factor can restore the earlier expectation of a German defeat in 1944. If bombing can bring Germany down, the bombing done this week is the beginning of the end. Mr. Churchill once said there would be no harm in trying to do it by air. With clear spring weather suddenly offering an opportunity, with rapidly increasing bomber formations to work with, and with the Italian air center of Foggia finally in condition for heavy bombers, that attempt began this week.

The big bombers struck over and over again at assembly plants and engine factories and key parts factories of German industry. For the first time RAF night bombers went to the same target that American day bombers had hit a few hours before. For the first time a formation from Britain met a companion formation from Italy over the same target. Numbers employed swelled beyond all precedent. Losses were high, but no higher on the average for the period than they had run in much smaller attacks in the past. Losses did not go up in proportion to the increasing number of bombers involved, which meant that the ratio of losses dropped notably.

According to Mr. Churchill, at the start of the week, this air trial had already drawn four fifths of all German fighter planes into the air battle over Western Europe. Here was the golden opportunity, and perhaps the last, to do in reverse what Germany tried and failed to do in 1940 and 1941—draw Britain's Air Force into combat and open the way for invasion by crushing it. Clearly, if this could be done the odds for German survival beyond late autumn would go down again. The German Army, for all its coast defenses, automatic weapons, skilled veteran troops, would be fighting at a terrible disadvantage this summer if stripped of air cover against an opponent dominating the skies.

And if by autumn that opponent was firmly lodged inside Western Europe and ready to use his bombers at will during the winter it would hardly be conceivable that the German nation could stand the pressure, even with the Gestapo at its throat.

Other Side of Picture

But this had yet to be proved. Against it could be set the following considerations behind Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Roosevelt's provisional extension of the European war into 1945.

We have had superior air power in Italy almost consistently. But its ability to starve the German front has been a bitter disappointment. Our failure to develop the Anzio landing according to plan, and to be in Rome by this time, is directly due to German ability to hold the lower front at Cassino. Behind that was the entirely surprising and unexpected ability of the German Army to shift reinforcements from Northern Italy down into the Rome area and thereby make the Cassino line strong enough to hold. Railroads from Northern Italy were supposed to have been blocked by air attack. The Rome area should have been choked off from adequate reinforcement. It was not.

This meant more than just being thrown off schedule in Italy. It forced a downward revision of the ability of Allied air forces to shut off German reinforcements from our future landing areas in Northern Europe. There are only three railroad lines feeding the Rome area from Northern Italy. There are intricate networks of railroads feeding all coastal areas of Northwestern Europe. The German Army had shown an extraordinary ability to compensate for inferiority in the air.

Next in the calculation went a downward scaling of estimated weakness in German home morale. It has its weak spots. But it was not remotely near the cracking point. For documentation read the accounts of American correspondents who reached Portugal from their 13 months of internment at Baden-Baden.

Also into the scales has gone some lessons learned in Italy about German equipment which are at considerable variance with the glowing advertisements in American periodicals presented by the manufacturers of American guns, tanks, and planes. The German 170 millimeter field gun outranges out "long toms" by miles. Some of their automatic small arms are well ahead of any of ours. Their planes are excellent and by no means outclassed by ours. Their Mark VI tank is as thick at its weakest point as our General Sherman at its strongest. The documentation was given in Cyrus Salzburger's reports from Italy on German equipment in the New York Times, passed by censors representing an Allied army which has grown to resent home-front complacency.

Skillful Leadership

Add to this the fact that despite the loss of 10 German divisions at Korsun, the German retreat from the whole area between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus and steady retrogression along the whole line, the German's Russian front nevertheless is strategically still intact and can be contracted sufficiently to release troops for the West during the spring.

All of this adds up to a hard possibility that when we get ashore in Northern Europe we may well find the process of expanding and exploiting our beachheads more tedious than we had hoped. By the end of summer we might find ourselves no nearer Germany than we were for three years during World War I. The Nazi Government and the Gestapo might be able to hold the German people to the grindstone of war through the winter. This is what Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt had in their thoughts this week.

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We're Giving It All Back, Londoners Say of Blitz

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The British Information Services here said yesterday that British antiaircraft batteries, aided by "new secret devices," were now shooting down eight German planes with the number of shells needed to shoot one down in 1940.

The British gunners use a Bofors gun, weighing only two tons, which fires as many as 120 two-pound shells a minute to a height of 6,000 feet. A new invention has greatly increased the former 12 rounds a minute of the famous 3.7 antiaircraft gun.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—We're giving it back!

That's the way Londoners feel about the renewal of the air blitz. This scarred but determined Capital again is feeling the impact of heavy bombing.

But it seeks consolation in the fact that far heavier blows by American and RAF fliers are being delivered against Germany.

Vital Resistance

One of the RAF's best-known spokesmen, Squadron Leader John Strachey, went on the air this week telling Britons and Londoners in particular, just how much their resistance to enemy counterblows counts in this new and, it is hoped, final phase of the long grim air warfare which started when defenseless Warsaw and Rotterdam were destroyed.

There is no attempt to hide the fact that London is being blitzed again on a scale which counts. German military commentators and propagandists throughout Europe are emphasizing that London from now on will be hit nonstop. Such threats are far outweighed by United States Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson's statement emphasizing the vast reserves he United States has to continue the attack on the Reich.

But the Germans are seeking to squeeze the last ounce of propaganda value from their renewal of the raids on Britain, and it is only natural that Britain now is countering with all its own powers of resistance.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was out in London one night last week immediately after a raid, inspecting bomb damage by the light of fires kindled by incendiary bombs which in parts of London this week have provided the first real easing of the blackout for many a long day.

Encouraging Factors

Mr. Churchill's picture taken by the light of the fires is displayed on newspaper front pages. There are some other encouraging factors about the current raids. Many persons felt that with the latest practice, London defenses were gaining a bit on the attackers, who certainly have produced some new and elusive tactics.

This new blitz is an even more remarkable sight than was the earlier blitz. There are fewer enemy planes and fewer bombs. But the barrage is greater and on a clear night there is a grim grandeur about it, with the raiders coned in searchlights, great candelabra flares hanging in the sky, and rocket shells and box barrages flaming upward while the earth and buildings tremble down below.

His Name Should Be 'Jack'

Wide World

It Took Eight GI's to 'Lift' This Jeep

Carl Cathey, Technician 5th Grade, acts as a human jack by holding up the back end of a 2,265-pound jeep, while Dominic Barone changes a tire. It took eight GI's to lift the jeep high enough to mount it on Cathey's feet. The former Oakland, Calif., physical culture expert is on limited service with the Army Service Forces Training Center.

Allied Exchange of Prisoners With Germans Irks Russians

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 26—Considerable interest, comparable on a small scale to the flurry over the famous Cairo "separate peace" rumor was aroused here by the appearance in Pravda without comment of a letter addressed to the Supreme Red Army Command by a German war prisoner, Gerhard Machens.

Publication of the letter is seen as an implied criticism of Britain's exchange of war prisoners with Germany. Herr Machens, a Senior Corporal in the German Medical Service, said he was captured on Cape Bon, Tunisia, on May 11 last year and exchanged in October as a member of a party consisting "of 2,400 entirely healthy German soldiers, mostly from medical units, and 600 seriously wounded men."

On Oct. 20 the exchange party was loaded at Oran on four ships with Red Cross representatives watching the embarkation proceedings and Englishmen checking off names as each man went aboard, while the port was guarded by Americans.

Recalled to Service

British and German prisoner exchanges are supposed to have included only those ill and too seriously wounded to take part in combat again and noncombat categories such as Medical Corpsmen.

On Oct. 24 exchanged prisoners reached Marseilles. They had been told by Red Cross representatives that they wouldn't again be called up for military service, but upon reaching Germany found the contrary was the case. They were enrolled in reserve battalions. Corporal Machens was placed in the 10th Medical Reserve Battalion which included nearly 100 exchaned prisoners, some of whom had been in Canada and Egypt.

Sent to Eastern Front

On Jan. 15 Corporal Machens and 26 other exchanged prisoners from the 10th Battalion were started for the Eastern Front. They were told that as exchanged prisoners they couldn't fight Anglo-Americans again, but they could fight on the Eastern Front.

This explanation didn't satisfy Corporal Machens and his comrades who were highly indignant at their dispatch to the front in violation of Red Cross rules.

This breach of Red Cross regulations will scarcely come as a surprise to the average Russian who has long been accustomed to the Nazis' violating every human law. However, Russians are astonished by the fact that the Anglo-Americans carry out prisoner exchanges with the Germans. They contend the Anglo-Americans should know ahead of time that the Germans would not abide by Red Cross Rules. On the Eastern Front the fierceness of the struggle precludes any such dealings with the enemy.

The Pravda letter may strengthen the impression among the Russians that the Western Allies are too ready to treat with the Nazis as with gentlemen; that they are still fighting with kid gloves and not with the same wholehearted do-or-die intensity as the Russians.

Communist Areas of China Open to Press 'in Future'

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 26—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has given his promise to foreign correspondents in China that they may visit Yenan, Communist "capital" of China, "when the time comes."

This promise was welcomed by correspondents as an indication that the Government may be prepared to grant the press a freer hand in transmitting news from China in the future. Its policy in the past has been to screen news of its internal troubles from the world.

The Generalissimo's assurance that newspapermen would be permitted to visit the Communist areas of China some time in the future was given in response to their petition for such privilege, after having been banned from this territory for the pst six years.

Minister of Information Liang Han-chao told his press conference that certain press telegrams on the Communist question had been suppressed on the grounds it was not in the national interest to release them.

"Our relations with the Communists must be regarded as a family affair," he said. "The Government are the elder members of the family and the Communists the junior members. The elders are not keen on publicizing disputes within this family."

Difference in Attitude

Reminded that Chinese correspondents are making full use of the liberty of reporting freely about party conflicts in the Western democracies, the Government spokesman said, "We would prevent that if your governments asked for it. The Oriental conception differs from the Western conception of these questions. We believe that men in power should create misunderstandings and do harm."

He denied the existence of a "blockade" of Communists areas, stating that Government armies have only policing functions in adjoining territories. But he admitted having heard that local supplies from abroad destined for Communist armies had not been passed on.

To the question of whether the Communist 18th Group Army was still considered an integral part of the Chinese National Army, he replied, "It was originally so regarded, but due to insubordination a new situation arose some time ago. Since then no funds have been sent to the Communist Army."

The spokesman confirmed the Communists' desire to send delegates to Chungking to ameliorate the situation. The Government welcomed the intended visit which, he pointed out, was proof that a political solution of problems is being sought.

In response to this correspondent's repeated request to permit quotations from Generalissimo Chiang's politically important book "China's Destiny," which was published in revised editions, the Government spokesman stated, "The book is still being carefully studied and revised. The author doesn't think the time for publication of the official translation has come. The use of an unofficial translation, even of parts, might say as little and act as much as possible."

Fernandez Says He Is Good Citizen

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 26 (AP) — Isidor Conde Fernandez, against whom the American Government began denaturalization proceedings Feb. 21 on the grounds that he belonged to the Spanish Falange, said he had been a good citizen and "it is my intention to remain so."

He said he had not visited Spain during 28 years' residence here, but lived six months in the United States, at Yonkers, N. Y.

United States Attorney General Francis Biddle said Feb. 21 that the official Falange Party of Generalissimo Franco of Spain is "the prototype" of Fascism and Naziism and that no Falangist is to be a United States citizen.

Mr. Fernandez, a native of Spain, and naturalized in 1942, said that he obtained his citizenship "in good faith," and that "I have absolutely no political ambitions either regarding Spain or otherwise. . . ."

Cooper Union Clippings Only Service of Its Kind

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—An out-of-town newspaper reference service, the only one of its kind here, has been established at the Cooper Union Library, David K. Maxfield, librarian in charge, announced today. Daily papers from widely scattered parts of the United States, as well as The Times of London are on file for three months for the convenience of research workers and the public.

New York dailies and other publications are filed regularly, and among the out-of-town papers available are The Christian Science Monitor, the Washington Post, the Chicago Daily News, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Dallas Morning News, and the Providence Journal.

Moslems Urge India Division Without Delay

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 26—Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, has reiterated his belief that the British Government should agree to the principle of partition of India between the Hindus and the Moslems, along the lines laid down in the Pakistan scheme, without waiting for the war's end to decide the question.

"It would have a magic effect so far as Moslems are concerned," he declared. "We should then throw ourselves whole-heartedly into the war effort. And I believe the Hindus would soon come along, too.

"It is having the principle decreed that matters," Mr. Jinnah added. "All details and necessary adjustments, whether economic or otherwise, could easily be worked out later by mutual agreement and in an atmosphere of friendly good will during the inevitable transitional period."

Mr. Jinnah pictured Britain in the role of trustee for India, recognizing the claims of the two groups and promising each his share.

In reply to a question about his immediate policy, Mr. Jinnah said, "We are organizing ourselves. We shall build up on the economic, social and educational side. Our nation is worthy of its future destiny."

Political Pot Boiling Up Again Despite British Wartime Lid

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—An outspoken demand that Great Britain's political truce be ended "so that public opinion, now stifled, shall be free to express itself" was made today by Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, newly elected President of the Liberal Party.

"We have an old, stale House of Commons, out of touch and out of date," said Lady Violet, speaking at Plymouth. "It has been refreshed from time to time by Government nominees and old-party hacks. We have a disfranchised youth.

"The result is that Parliament and the people are out of touch, and the gulf between them is steadily widening."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—The political pot in Britain is boiling up today even though the big forces still are firmly on the side of continuing the wartime political truce which has preserved national political unity for nearly four years.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill this week delivered a two-fisted attack on political opportunists whom he described as "little folk who exist in every country and who frolic alongside the juggernaut car of war to see what fun or notoriety they can extract from the proceedings."

But there is more in the present situation in Britain than just political opportunism. There is no denying the nation's great democratic awakening after 4½ years in which the electorate has been obliged by circumstances to put its voting rights into cold storage. This political awakening is based mainly on concern over plans for postwar reconstruction.

New Methods

New recognition of this is seen here today in the decision of Conservative, Socialist, and Liberal leaders to test new means of checking gains in recent by-elections by Independent candidates and especially by Sir Richard Acland's Common Wealth organization which stands for a new technique in Socialism.

One plan of the orthodox party leaders is to run a flying squad of experienced National Government speakers and candidates to support Government candidates in the by-elections. A try-out of this scheme is operating in the current by-election at Bury St. Edmunds, where an Independent Liberal, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, is opposing a Conservative nominee, Maj. E. M. Keatinge.

But the Socialist Party executive at a meeting called for this week end meanwhile has to resist a new move within its own ranks to end the political truce altogether and immediately. The Socialists face a situation in which the Common Wealth candidates propounding a Socialist program are gaining ground, while orthodox Socialists are bound by the truce.

Today the Communist Party, which favors the wartime political truce, is looking to the future and now announces it will put up 52 candidates at the next general election. The Communist organization appeals to the Socialists to work with the Communists in a united progressive front against the Tory Party. But the Socialist Executive shows no signs yet of heeding the Communist overtures.

Has Prime Minister Churchill's latest sobering statement on the grim tasks ahead in winning the war checked the tendency of major political controversy to return and possibly to impede the war effort?

Mr. Churchill undoubtedly showed once again this week his masterly ability to shoot direct and undisturbed at an essential target.

As far as London and Southern England are concerned, the renewal of the German air blitz has further helped to ram home this lesson. It remains to be seen whether Britain as a whole will follow Mr. Churchill's new call for political unity.

A new so-called "Gallup poll" here shows an 89 per cent approval of Mr. Churchill as Prime Minister and a 69 per cent satisfaction with the National Government.

Cities in Canada Join N. Y. CD System

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26 (AP)—The City of Niagara Falls, Ont., and a number of surrounding cities and towns along the Canadian border now form a unit of the New York state civilian defense system.

In announcing the new arrangement Feb. 22, Brig. Gen. Edwin G. Ziegler, deputy director of civilian protection for the Niagara Frontier, termed it one of "mutual protection" and "another evidence of the solidarity existing between the United States and Canada."

The plan, originally suggested by Gen. Alex Ross of Ottawa, director of Canada's Civil Defense, has been approved by Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, chief of the Protection Branch of the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, and final sanction was received Feb. 22 from Col. Edward C. O. Thomas, State director of civilian protection.

Air Squadron's Lighter Side

ADVANCED AIR HEADQUARTERS, Italy, Feb. 19. Delayed (AP)—There is nothing like victory to key up the morale of a fighter squadron, but a little quiet merrymaking on the side is important, too. This is as true of the 99th all-Negro squadron as of any other.

The 99th has a mascot, a seven-piece swing band, a five-man choral society and 17 victories.

Its officers live in a clean Italian villa that belonged to a Neapolitan doctor, and the men in a stone and brick schoolhouse.

This is the first roof the 99th has had since it came abroad.

One of the brightest elements of the 99th is 11-year-old junior Davis, little Negro who was annexed in North Africa after a bomb had left him orphaned and homeless. He got his name from Col. Benjamin O. Davis, former commander of the squadron.

Junior is the pride of the camp. When the battle for Sicily was under way they flew him to Sicily, and he was in on the invasion of Italy.

Capt. Henry M. Letcher of Washington said "bombings don't bother Junior. He jumps into foxholes like a cat, much quicker finding cover than we are." The 99th says it wants to adopt Junior after the war and take him to the United States.

The special Service Division of the squadron, where the band hangs out, is on the ground floor of the schoolhouse. There is a library and a conglomeration of musical instruments. Sergeant John P. Alexander, 34 Hopkins Street, Waterbury, Conn., is the arranger, composer, and leader of the orchestra.

"In Sicily we gave a public demonstration for the people right out in the street. It was the first time they'd ever heard swing," he said. The band plays the hospitals regularly wherever the squadron moves, averaging three bookings a week.

Justice Sees Limit To 'Gift' of Freedom

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26 (AP)—Chief Justice George W. Maxey of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania said in a Washington's Birthday address that "anyone who declares that government can and should provide freedom from want and freedom from fear is either an ignoramous or a fraud."

"Freedom from want is not a gift of government at all, and it is a gift of God only to the extent that the recipient co-operates, for God helps only those who help themselves," he declared.

Chief Justice Maxey concluded his address in Congress Hall before the Philadelphia Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, by saying he favored "48 self-governing commonwealths in place of a totalitarian state controlled by a permanent occupant of the White House."

Luftwaffe Below Alps Is Strong

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—American bombers stabbing into Germany from the Mediterranean area are encountering the same intense fighter opposition from the Luftwaffe that comes up against the bombing missions launched from England, an Air Forces officer reports.

Col. Keith Compton, commanding officer of a B-24 heavy bombardment group of the 15th Air Force now operating from Italy, told at a press conference of how the southern jaw of the great aerial pincers is operating against Germany.

The 15th Air Force bombers have fighter protection usually up across the Nazi-controlled area of northern Italy and to a line about even with the Alps. But, Colonel Compton explained, the fighter coverage varies because if enemy fighters engaged the Allied fighter escort while en route the escorting planes have to drop their auxiliary gasoline tanks to increase their maneuverability and speed—and thus reduce their range.

Colonel Compton said he believed the enemy fighter opposition in Germany "is becoming better educated because the ones that weren't good are being knocked off and the best are surviving." He said that the American bombers had encountered as many as 100 to 150 enemy fighters as they neared the Alps in the flight northward to targets in Germany.

Right to Renounce Passed by House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The House Feb. 23 passed by a standing vote of 111 to 33 an Administration-approved bill by which native-born citizens of this country formally could renounce their citizenship in time of war, subject to approval of the Attorney General.

Although the measure does not specifically name the Japanese-American citizens now interned in this country, it was aimed at them, the House Immigration Committee said, so that formal renunciation of American citizenship could be obtained from internees who have professed disloyalty.

The House rejected an amendment, sponsored by Representative J. Leroy Johnson (D) of California, which would have utilized previous expressions of disloyalty as the basis for proceedings to deprive Japanese-Americans of their citizenship.

Kaiser Hints Autos From Plane Plants

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Henry Kaiser forecast Feb. 23 that a great era of transportation would follow the war.

The shipbuilder envisioned aircraft companies doing not only a big peacetime business in manufacturing civilian-service airplanes, but turning out automobiles from their assembly lines.

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Prices and Your Purse: Electric Irons Coming Back

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 26

Electric irons will begin to reappear on store shelves about the middle of 1944, but the supply will be only about half of normal.

The irons, to include both temperature controlled and non-automatic types, will not be rationed.

Old Tubes

Remember—after March 1, you don't have to turn in tooth paste and shaving cream tubes, but WPB will be pleased if you continue to do so. Old tubes purchased a year or more ago are wanted especially since they contain more tin than more recent ones.

Food Plan

Also on March 1, a plan goes into effect to bring about more equitable distribution of food in commercial eating places. Briefly the new system means that a shop serving a large number of drinks or refreshments will no longer be able to get more butter, meat or rationed canned goods than his competitor whose business is entirely that of serving meals.

Cabbage Plentiful

To be patriotic, eat lots of cabbage between now and March 4. A record winter cabbage crop is on its way to market and supplies in local markets everywhere are expected to be at their peak during this period.

Doing Your Bit?

Though WPB considers paper one of the most critical of critical materials today, a Gallup Poll shows only a little over half of American families are saving their waste paper.

If you don't know where to dispose of it call your local salvage committee, charity organizations such as the Salvation Army, or a waste paper dealer.

ODT Enters Plea

The Office of Defense Transportation puts in another plea for holding the line against conventions, which seems to be slipping. "The holding of meetings not connected with the war effort," he says, "not only places an unnecessary added strain on trains and busses, but also puts a burden on hotels and many other civilian services that could be avoided with no real loss to anyone."

Apology

Government rubber officials are apologizing to people who see their rubber "welcome" mats being put on bonfires. The nation, they admit, was too enthusiastic in its rubber collective drive. Most door mats are full of asphalt but contain very little rubber. Rubber tires turned out to be the best material for reclaiming.

Tokens Save Time

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles insists that the token system which goes into effect Feb. 27 will "make rationing easier to live with."

He predicts that after a week's try, every housewife will agree that it's a great improvement. In a recent test demonstration, the line using the new system moved past the check-counter in less than half the time required by the line using stamps under the old system.

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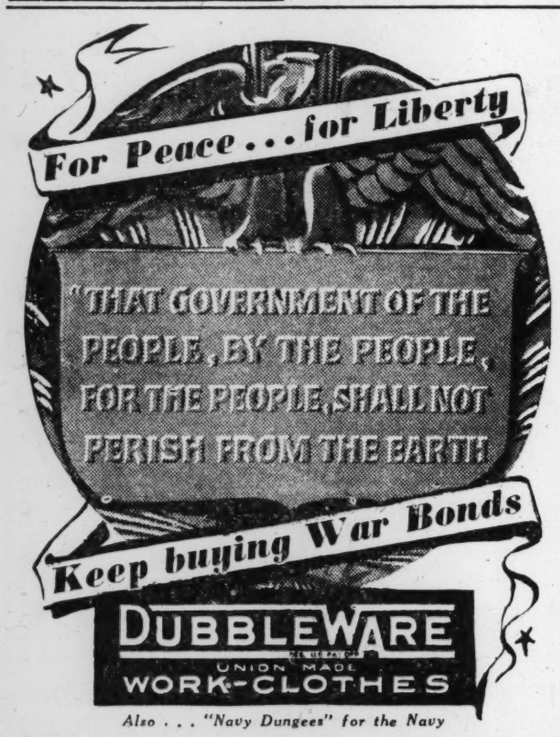
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Despite War Drug Control Gets World Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Despite a world war it has been possible effectively to maintain international control of narcotic drugs by co-operation of governments with one another and with drug control offices, the Drug Supervisory Body reports in a League of Nations document.

In a volume on the estimated world requirements of dangerous drugs in 1943 the Supervisory Body reports that the countries of the Western Hemisphere have given 100 per cent collaboration, that only 18 countries and 26 territories out of a total of 71 countries and 106 territories have not furnished estimates. Even those which have not furnished estimates are brought within the scope of the control by the power of the Supervisory Body to make estimates for them.

All governments get the statement of the Supervisory Body from the Acting Secretary General of the League of Nations and thus are informed of the quantities of narcotic drugs which may be used by every country and territory in the world.

Under a treaty to which all countries except Argentina, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Iceland, Liberia, and Yugoslavia are parties, limits of permissible imports and manufacture for 1944 are fixed. Even those countries not under the treaty are affected by it, since no other country can deal with them except under treaty restrictions.

Toronto Harbor Opens Up Early

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 26—The 1944 navigation season for Toronto harbor was opened recently when Capt. J. R. Anderson, skipper of the oil tanker Britamoco of the British-American Oil Company's fleet, brought his ship into the Port of Toronto with a cargo.

It set a new record for early opening of the harbor, according to the Harbormaster, and it was also the first time in the history of the port that the Harbormaster's Hat has been awarded to the master of a tanker.

McNary Aided Farmers' Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, who passed on in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., yesterday, had been Minority Leader of the Senate since 1933 and was vice-presidential nominee of the Republican Party for the Presidency in 1940.

He had served in the upper house since 1917, when he was named to fill the unexpired term of Harry Lane, who had passed on in office. Senator McNary's present term would have expired in 1949. Gov. Earl Snell (R) of Oregon has the task of appointing a successor until one is elected at the next general election; the nominating primary is May 19, and the general election Nov. 7.

Born on a farm near Salem, Ore., Senator McNary remained associated with farming throughout his life, maintaining a farm home in Oregon during his long Senate service. A champion of the farmer, he joined with Representative Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa in an effort to solve farm problems of the Middle West and West under the administration of Calvin Coolidge.

The McNary-Haugen bill was one of the best-known titles of proposed legislation and was twice vetoed by President Coolidge. The two legislators took an active part in promoting farm relief in the special session of the 71st Congress during the early part of the administration of Herbert Hoover.

Senator McNary studied law in Oregon and at Stanford University. He was appointed to the Oregon Supreme Court in 1913. By a single vote he was defeated for the Court seat in 1914.

The year after his appointment to succeed Senator Lane, Senator McNary was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator F. W. Kulkey. Then he was elected for the short and full terms and was re-elected ever since. His passing gives Oregon two Senatorial offices to fill this fall, since the term of Senator Rufus Holman (R) expires this year.

In the Senate Mr. McNary served on the Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce, Irrigation and Reclamation, Manufactures, and Public Lands and Surveys Committees. On Feb. 24 he was re-elected chairman of the Senate Republican Committee.

Mrs. McNary, the former Miss Cornelia Morton, whom he married in 1923, and their daughter, Charlotte, survive.

Postwar Farming Seen as Pleasure

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 26 (AP)—Natural science will make postwar farming pleasurable and profitable, Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont predicted last night.

"The farmer of tomorrow is going to enjoy more of the good things of life for himself and his family," Governor Wills said in an address intended for radio.

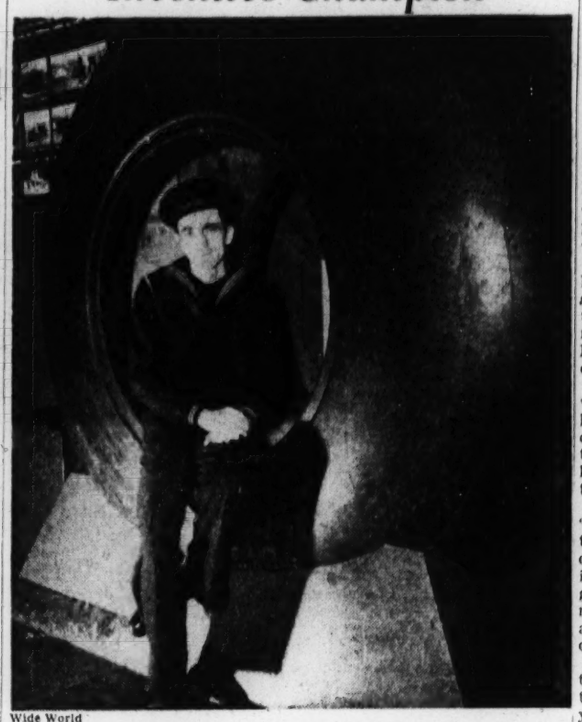
Three things are going to make this possible, he continued: "A wealth of labor-saving devices: more modern and greatly simplified business management, and far more efficient methods of marketing."

The Governor foresaw jeep trucks as one of many additions to the typical American farm of 1954.

This farm of tomorrow "is a reality . . . that will be brought about by hard work and Yankee ingenuity," he declared.

In an address prepared for a meeting of the Vermont Society of Schenectady, following the radiocast, Governor Wills discussed Vermont's attitude toward a Federal flood control project to protect Connecticut River states.

Inventive Champion



Wide World

Follows Goodyear Traditions

Nelson Goodyear, Jr., now a second class seaman, U. S. N. R., great-grandson of the founder of the rubber industry, has just received an award and honorable mention certificate for 68 suggestions he submitted to the labor-management committee of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation in Long Island City, where he worked before his induction. Two years ago, at United Aircraft, Inc., in East Hartford, Conn., Mr. Goodyear won similar recognition for 67 suggestions. Here he sits inside a giant rubber tire which stems from the discovery of the vulcanization of rubber by his great-grandfather, Charles Goodyear. Seaman Goodyear reports that 73 members of the Goodyear family have taken out 510 patents.

World Attack on Opium Trade Under U. S. Sponsorship Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — The United States Government is today considering action, influentially sponsored in Congress, to summon the principal United Nations to a joint attack on the age-old opium evil by controlling the cultivation of poppy in the principal producing countries.

This step is brought into prospect with the disclosure that the opium is becoming "an acute menace" to American and Allied soldiers in Iran and that several South American countries have only recently entered the field of opium-poppy growing.

Assurances have lately been received by the State Department that the British and Netherlands Governments are now ready to join the United States in common action and will agree to prohibit the use of opium for smoking and to prevent re-establishment of their government monopolies for the sale of smoking opium in the territories formerly controlled by them in the Far East when these territories are freed from Japanese domination.

Resolution Introduced

On the basis of these assurances Representative Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota, introduced a resolution in the House this week requesting the President to approach the Governments of all opium-producing countries throughout the world to take immediate steps to limit and control the growth of opium-poppy and the production of opium for all but natural science purposes.

Representative Judd told Congress that there was great need of acting promptly to "protect the health of American and Allied citizens," thousands of whom are now stationed in Iran where, he said, conditions are menacingly bad. He reported that opium-smuggling to the United States from the Near East is growing increasingly serious.

The State Department has already taken note of the improved prospects of co-operative action and recently stated:

"On Sept. 21, 1943, the United States Government addressed aide-memoire to the British, Netherlands, and other interested governments in regard to the suppression of the nonmedical use of narcotic drugs in areas in the Far East now occupied by Japanese forces when such areas are reoccupied by the armed forces of the United Nations. It is a source of deep gratification that the action taken by the British and Netherlands Governments is so closely in accord with the policy of the United States Government in this regard."

America Gets Support

Representative Judd told Congress that these assurances from Britain and the Netherlands give America for the first time the support of certain western empires without whose support efforts to control the opium traffic are doomed to failure. He put the problem in these terms in his speech from the floor of the House:

"The above decisions by Britain and the Netherlands give us for the first time the support of certain western empires without whose support our efforts have been doomed to failure. They, in turn, state frankly that their efforts to suppress the use of opium in their colonies will depend upon the co-operation of the opium-growing countries; otherwise smuggling cannot be effectively controlled.

"The countries which are now producing the largest amounts of opium are mostly in the Middle and Near East. Iran is the greatest producer. As many as 50 or 75 per cent of the gendarmes and police force in Iran, we are reliably informed, are addicts. Both raw and prepared opium can be bought readily.

"This constitutes an acute menace to us and to our Allies. Our ships are in the great new port of Basra every day unloading Lend-Lease war materials, mostly for Russia. We have thousands of American citizens working in Iran, and the British and the Russians and other Allied countries have thousands there, too.

Lure of Profit

"The situation is most conducive to the development of addiction among curious or lonely or discouraged boys. Others succumb to the temptation to pay 50 cents for a small package of opium which they can sell for as much as $50 in America. It seems so easy; the package can be so readily concealed aboard ship. High officials in our Merchant Marine have expressed concern at the increasing number of such small packets found here and there on the returning ships.

"The opium addict in America has been very hard pressed. Because of the dislocation by the war of the usual channels of supply, it has been almost impossible for him to get his drug. He will do anything to get it, pay any price. We cannot close our eyes to this mounting danger to our own domestic control of narcotics, which is very effective at present.

"At this particular time we have an unprecedented opportunity to overcome the old objection habitually raised by the opium-growing countries that limitation of cultivation will upset their economies.

"The pouring of Lend-Lease materials and moneys into some of the countries, such as Iran, the development of highways, railways, harbors, and factories is making them prosperous as never before. They now have an ideal opportunity to restrict the growth of opium without seriously disturbing their financial stability. Their people need good food from their land more than the money from opium."

When Japan Is Smashed

Representative Judd emphasized that the nations desirous of coping with the opium evil ought to be ready for the time when Japan will be smashed and will thereby set up the opportunity to end the illicit traffic which has been carried on by the Japanese all through the Far East and elsewhere.

"The British and the Dutch are willing to go along now," he said. "I am sure the Russians will also because they have controlled opium very rigidly in their own land. Most of the producing countries are in considerable degree dependent upon us, and we need only to urge that they put into effect promises they made 30 years ago in The Hague convention.

"So surely we have here a chance not only to stop the extension and expansion of this vicious, destructive, demoralizing traffic, we have an opportunity to take vigorous leadership in advocating measures which will once and for all eliminate it from the world as we eliminated it from the Philippines.

Moral Responsibility

"The Asiatic peoples trust us on this score. They have confidence in us because of our record. Such a unique opportunity may not come again in years. We must not delay.

"I did not know until I began to investigate that two or three countries in South America have begun the cultivation of the opium poppy in the last few years.

"This is the first insidious beginning in our own hemisphere. We do not like it, and yet, of course, we have no power to forbid them to grow it.

"The people of Asia particularly look to America for moral leadership as well as for political, military and commercial leadership. I believe we should take this action now for moral and humanitarian reasons; yes, and also for reasons of intelligent, long-term, national interest."

Landon Wants New Partner For Congress

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 26 (AP)—Alf M. Landon interpreted the tax veto battle as evidence of increasing friction between Congress and the President and suggested today "Mr. Roosevelt should be unhitched and a willing and able team mate be substituted."

"A new President—Democrat or Republican—would not have a suspicious and unfriendly Congress to work with as Mr. Roosevelt must have from now on," the 1936 Republican presidential nominee declared in a statement.

"A new Commander-in-Chief who will not be contemptuous of his followers and who will not confuse his legislative leaders so they will be marching right when he is marching left is essential to the nation's security."

Mr. Landon predicted that "when the American people grasp the true significance of the chaotic condition created by the President in his intolerance toward the Congress then I am certain that this most unusual and unprecedented and dangerous situation will be corrected next November."

"Grass roots sentiment indicates the President has lost touch with the people," he added. "His 11 years in office has apparently given him a royal complex, which accounts for his waning popularity." He concluded:

"The President's petulant attitude and intemperate language in the midst of our greatest national emergency aroused righteous indignation in the Congress regardless of party affiliations."

Congress

Continued from Page 1

action overriding the veto have repercussions here today:

Randolph Paul, General Counsel of the Treasury Department, is generally expected to resign. He has had difficulties with the tax-writing committees of both Houses during the two years he has been General Counsel, and while there is no concrete evidence to prove their contention, many Congressmen feel that he was responsible for some of the barbed phrases in the President's veto message. He may be named a Federal Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Majority Leader who keynoted the rebellion in his resignation speech that ended in his re-election and tentative truce with the President, is today recognized as the Senate's first "independent" leader.

But the tax debate is not ended. For Secretary Morgenthau's plea in his annual message for higher war taxes has only reopened the issue. Congress and the Executive are still billions apart in their concept of revenue possibilities.

Ballot Compromise Fails

The soldiers vote conferences which have been on and off intermittently for weeks finally recessed for the week end after the latest compromise plan fell through. This plan presented by a majority of the House group in the conference was promptly called unacceptable by Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, who favors a federal-state war ballot plan. He called a conference of the five-man Senate group for Monday.

The House compromise recommended that Federal war ballots only be supplied to servicemen if: The governor of a state prior to August certifies that his state has not made provision for absentee service voting of state ballots; if the governor also certifies that a Federal ballot "is acceptable under the laws of such state"; and if servicemen who have applied for a state ballot on or before Oct. 1 have not received one by election time.

This latest House plan was the product of an entirely new alignment in the House conference group. Joining in its preparation were Representatives Eugene Worley (D) of Texas and Representative Herbert C. Bonner (D) of North Carolina who previously have favored a more liberal Federal-state ballot plan, and Representative Earl M. Lecompte (R) of Iowa who has been with the states' rights bloc.

Virginia School Aid From Drink Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26—Five Richmond ministers and an Episcopal bishop have expressed outspoken opposition to a plan to earmark for aid to schools any revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages.

In statements which came the day before the Virginia State Senate was scheduled to act on an amendment to the Stuart-Long wine tax bill which would provide for such earmarking, Dr. Blanton Belk, of St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Theodore F. Adams, of First Baptist Church, said a "moral issue" would be involved in such action.

A joint statement, opposing the "gearing of the State educational system to the liquor revenue bill," was issued by the Right Rev. F. D. Goodwin, coadjutor bishop of Virginia of the Episcopal Church; the Rev. Churchill J. Gibson, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. H. Marion, pastor of Grace-Covenant Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Beverley M. Boyd, rector of Grace and Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, and Dr. Adams.

War Surplus-Goods Disposal Huge Task for Government

Continued from Page 1

sold. The immediate establishment of an agency to start disposal as soon as possible of surpluses already accumulating should bring better results. In the last war there was no arrangement for custody, storage, disposal of surpluses set up in advance. The whole program was unplanned and opportunistic. The Armistice caught the United States flatfooted and turned vast stockpiles of material and equipment into surpluses overnight. Unfilled war contracts called for more equipment than had already been delivered.

Return Uncertain

Mr. Baruch would not say what the recovery figure ought to be, but he called 100 cents on the dollar highly optimistic, although he did not feel that impossible on some items.

To analyze only one small segment of the surplus property disposal problem that will face the country after the war, that of Government-owned plants, one runs into the staggering sum of $15,500,000,000 invested in new plants and machinery. The Government, however, will not have to get rid of all of this. Possibly $5,000,000,000 of it invested in such things as ammunitions plants will have little peacetime use. Most of these, however, will be kept in stand-by condition as a reserve.

Another $1,500,000,000 has gone into improvements and expansions in arsenals and navy yards which the Government operates, peace or war.

Of the $10,000,000,000 left, Mr. Baruch estimates possibly $1,000,000,000 will be in so-called "scrambled" plants; $5,500,000,000 in industries that can be converted to peace production quickly—steel, chemicals, gasoline, machine tools, electrical equipment, synthetic rubber; $3,000,000,000 in plants that can be converted but in which some alteration is needed—airplane, aircraft engine, tank plants. The Government may deem it necessary to keep some of these also in stand-by condition or as warehouses.

To Sell Plants

Roughly then between $7,000,000,000 and $8,000,000,000 worth of plants will be put on the market after the war by the Government. A big problem in selling them will be that they come in such large packages. Few industrial concerns will want to buy a $6,000,000 plant. Yet that is the average cost of these plants erected by the Government. One eighth of them cost $100,000,000 or more apiece.

Mr. Baruch's solution to this is that the Government lease what it cannot sell, thus giving independent and local groups a chance to take over a plant collectively that individually none of them could afford. It might also be possible to subdivide the largest units.

Shortly the Government will get out elaborate brochures on plants that will be for sale after the war. Then if you are interested you might be able to pick up a modern industrial plant, or even a 10th or 20th of it, at something of a knockdown price. You make your bid along with other interested parties, and the high man wins.

Preparing Procedure

While the executive branch of the Government is going ahead and preparing machinery for the disposal of postwar surpluses under the first war powers act of 1941, it actually is Congress' job to supervise disposal. The Supreme Court ruled the same year that "the power to release or otherwise dispose of United States property is lodged by the Constitution in the Congress . . . subordinate officers of the United States are able legally to dispose of surplus property only with Congressional approval."

The Baruch report recognizes Congressional authority. "Ultimately Congress will have to lay down the basic policies for the disposal of these properties," it says. It only recommends setting up the present organization for the time being because of the need for speed and experience. One of Mr. Clayton's jobs, as Mr. Baruch envisioned it, was to report to Congress on needed legislation as soon as possible.

As recommended by the Baruch report and adopted in the executive order the disposal of surplus property will be handled as far as possible by already-existing Government agencies. The Treasury's procurement division will handle the disposal of consumers goods, other than food. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will supervise disposal of industrial property—plants, equipment, raw materials, scrap, semi-finished parts. The Maritime Commission will handle ships and maritime properties. And the War Food Administrator will have charge of disposal of food surpluses left after the war.

After the last war there was no prearranged plan similar to this. Liquidating methods were experimental. Some commodities were forced on the market prematurely; others were held off too long. Sales were made in Government-owned stores, to wholesale contractors, to municipalities, to foreign nations, to individual speculators abroad, by negotiation, through sealed bids, and at public auctions.

At first each separate department of the Government set up its own sales authority. It was not until July, 1921, that an Office of Chief Co-ordinator of Sales was established.

By planning for surplus disposal now the Government hopes to avoid such wasteful and unnecessary losses as the following experienced after the last war: at Nitro, West Virginia, 52,000 bales of cotton were left out to rot over a year in sun and rain; at Baltimore, Md., 11,000 Army cars were still stored there, 10 months after the armistice, many exposed without ever being even uncrated.

Starting Work Now

This time the Government hopes to get the jump on property disposal. It hopes to begin disposal of certain surpluses now accumulating even before the war is over, to get the services to declare certain items badly needed by civilians as surplus as soon as safely possible, to prevent new purchases by one agency when another may have a surplus on hand.

Realizing that timing is of the essence, the Government will try even with the war on, and before civilian industries are restored to volume production, to dispose of things at a good price. The Surplus Administrator will work on the theory of selling as much as he can as early as he can, since prices will be better in the earlier months and there will not be storage charges and deterioration to consider.

Looked at from any angle, the post of War Surplus Administrator is a difficult and complicated one. By planning for the deluge, the hope is that much of the flood of surplus goods that will inevitably show up can be channeled into the national economy without inundating it.

Australian Soldiers Prove Studious Lot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 — From Australia comes an announcement by Minister for Army Francis M. Forde that 20,000 Australian soldiers are now taking correspondence courses in the army education service.

There are some 20 courses of which literature, art, mathematics, mechanical engineering, and public health courses are the most popular.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Hindu Swan Queen

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

The American dancer, La Meri, who has the Gesture Language of the Hindu Dance at her fingertips (and also in a book) has startled the dance world by presenting the ballet classic, "Swan Lake," in the Hindu idiom.

In a series of performances at the Ethnologic Dance Center, where she conducts her School of Natya and gives fortnightly recitals in various ethnologic forms, she sought "to show the great clarity of Hindu gestures when applied to a well-known story"; to prove that the Hindu dance is not limited but that its "range of technical virtuosity and style surpasses the ballet itself.

"Furthermore," she continues in a written statement, "the Hindu technique need not always be applied to the stories of India's epics. Today in India Shan-Kar is applying the Hindu technique to natyas of modern social significance. [One of his latest compositions is called "Labor and Machinery."] There are many fairy tales of both East and West which might be staged in Hindu technique with rare beauty."

* * *

Anatole Chujoy, editor of Dance News and author of several books on ballet, collaborated in the preparation of the work, which was the usual one-act version taken from the second act of the full ballet, with a prologue to establish the enchantment of ladies into swans. For these performances La Meri's regular company of six Natya Dancers and the gifted young Mexican, Aldo Cadena, was augmented to 15.

And so the audiences which crowded the little studio theater saw the Queen of the Swans (La Meri) attired as Hamsa-Rani, a Hindu maiden with bare feet and belled ankles, in a long, full, white skirt; the Prince in gorgeous, and the Sorcerer in wonderful, Oriental garb; two of the huntsmen, more subduedly dressed, and the little swan maidens, also in white. The woodland scene was easily imagined, and the score, played on records, remained Tchaikovsky's.

The translation certainly presented the ancient vehicle in an unhackneyed light. The choregraphy followed the general lines laid down by Petipa in a free adaptation of the Hindu style. The synchronization of gestures and music was admirable.

* * *

It was amusing to see the horizontal neck movement of the East timed to Western meter, to watch the ballabile so closely approximating the prescribed ballet pas. It was pleasurable to find for once the nimble footwork of the cygnets' precision pas de quatre fresh and engaging because so similar yet dissimilar to the balletic pattern. The adagio became more frankly a dance of courtship. La Meri's Swan Queen was feminine, arch, coquettish; the Prince quite seriously in love.

But transposed to India, the Swan Queen lost her wings. She was no longer a creature of the upper air. Spins and leaps there were, among her companions, but no air turns; uplifted arms, but no lifts. And logically so, if the Hindu dance is not, and it does not appear to be, aerial.

As in India the Hindu gestures and the stories they tell are readily understood because they are already known, so in the Western world the story of "Swan Lake" is clear to dance lovers because they already know it by heart. What they look for is not the story but the dancing. The shimmering beats, the feather lightness, the ethereal quality of the Swan Queen and her maidens combine (when and if the performance is all it should be) to evoke an enchantment far beyond that of fairy realms—the sorcellerie of dance itself.

If that sorcellerie was missing, La Meri (on the half-toe) did prove some of her points. The pantomime was legible. The Hindu dance was shown to be broad in range and complex in technique. It gave no evidence of surpassing ballet technique, or of actually embracing it, the theory that ballet came out of the Orient via Greece, Italy, Spain, etc., notwithstanding.

After all, if we can accept an American Negro Carmen in a Southern setting, as in "Carmen Jones" (and this writer wholeheartedly can), or the Hindu dance in swing style, as by Jack Cole (which the same writer only half-heartedly does), we can accept a Hindu Swan Queen—as an amusing novelty. As in "Carmen Jones" or Hindu Swing half the fun is in comparing the translation with the original, so it is with La Meri's challenging experiment. It does not follow that the entire standard repertory, of either opera or ballet, could be transplanted successfully.

La Meri happily likens her choregraphic adventure to a tale told by a traveler returned to India, told naturally in his native tongue. On this basis it is imaginative and intriguing.

A distinguished Hindu gentleman in the audience for the press preview this writer attended, made, on questioning, an interesting comment.

He had at first felt some incongruity between the familiar gestures and the alien music. "But it did not jar-r," he said.

To the writer, who found the gestures alien and the music familiar, and some disparity of style between them, it did not jar (or quite jell) either.

Mario Rosel

La Meri and Aldo Cadena

As the Swan Queen and the Prince in her translation of "Swan Lake" into the dance idiom of India.

American Water Colors

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The American Water Color Society is holding its seventy-seventh annual exhibition at the National Academy galleries on Fifth Avenue, with more than 350 exhibits filling eight galleries on four floors of the building. This is as large and as varied a show as ever was held by the organization in prewar years.

Indications of the quality and content of the display are contained in the prize-winning pictures, four in number. "Destination Unknown," by John Rogers, showing a cargo vessel loading airplanes at an American dock, took the American Water Color Society medal. "Winter Bay," a coast scene, by Henry Gasser, received the William Church Osborn prize; the George A. Zabriskie prize went to Donald Teague's "Cap'n Rich," showing a fisherman in a setting of wharves and shanties, and the Adolph and Clara Obrig prize was given to Ogden M. Pleissner for "The Aleutians."

Two of these works, "Destination Unknown" and "Winter Bay," are straight documentary pictures, skillful in treatment, objective in style, with breadth of handling in the one giving place to a richer pattern quality in the other. In "Cap'n Rich" the human element is introduced against prosaic background with a lively sense of the subject. "The Aleutians," handsomest of all, is a simple and powerful landscape, with bleak mountains thrusting a jagged profile into lowering skies, and dark water underneath, recalling forcefully and poetically a scene which has lately been and still remains vital in the public mind.

The effects of the war are less seriously felt in this display than has been evident in others where larger memberships of young artists were involved. The pictures are bright, fresh and clear; in some of the rooms they seem a bit standardized to a point of extreme largeness and breadth of treatment. In others, notably a large gallery on the ground floor, contemporary subjects receive emphatically vigorous treatment.

A few of the pictures are dramatic and imaginative. George Elmer Browne's "Desecration," with a bombed church and terrified crowds of worshipers, forcefully depicts the tumult of the scene, his color accentuating the somber mood of the picture. In "In a Garret" Eugene Higgins gives poetic tone to figures huddled in lamplight, telling his story with human compassion; there is imagination, too, in diverse pictures like Arnold Hoffman's "Wagon Trade," John E. Costigan's "The Hunter," and "On the Sea" by Hilda B. Kayn.

Direct recording or human interest, however, is mainly to be seen in the display, with fluent brushwork emphasizing technical ability. "Rest Period," by James Carlin, deftly accents the pattern of figures and the grillwork of a balcony, showing how human appeal and esthetic feeling both may be extracted from a simple subject. In "Liberty" Gilmer Petroff records cleverly the mood of lounging sailors on a ferryboat, while Warren Baumgartner gives animation in "Smitty's Diner" to one of the many scenes of everyday life depicted.

The landscape painters in the Water Color Society are a nucleus who hold to their subject and paint it with maturity and beauty of feeling. The vivid technical tradition is upheld by John Whorf, with "Cove in Rain," in cool, wintry grays accented deftly and brilliant in detail, and by Andrew Wyeth, painter of landscapes in handsome, somber colors. "Brandywine in Winter," showing swift projection of ground forms against a gray sky, is almost a dramatic poem in black and white.

Still-life is as efficiently treated as landscape, though there are fewer examples. Charles Aiken's "Yellow Roses" represents the most familiar variety. A warm naturalism is seen in his flowers, and especial taste for color composition. "Evening," by Loren Barton, is an example of the more superficial type, presenting a top hat and gardenias on a table and accentuating a taste for elegant objects with clever representation.

Newcomers to the Metropolitan Opera

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The complaint that we are hearing opera with operetta voices at the Metropolitan continues. It comes mostly from old subscribers whose memories of such singers as Caruso, the de Reszkes, Nordica, Eames, Fremstad, Melba, Destinn, Schumann-Heink, Ruffo, Amato, Plançon, Mardones and any number of others are too persistent to permit them to be satisfied with present casts. The many newcomers in opera audiences have no such comparisons to make, for they are hearing Metropolitan performances for the first time and everything is wonderful for them. But the problem of finding voices of adequate power remains one of the most troublesome the management has to face in maintaining its standards of performance through these difficult war years.

* * *

There are, of course, some big voices in the company, but their possessors are mostly survivors of another day—such as Pinza, Branzell, Thorborg, Melchior, List, Kipnis—and in some instances these can be regarded as in their last years wit hthe company. The notable Wagnerian wing built up by Giullo Gatti-Cassazza began to disintegrate several seasons ago, and since the departure of Kirsten Flagstad it has ceased to be the most important part of the company.

Of the newer singers only the soprano Helen Traubel, the contralto Bruna Castagna, and the baritones Leonard Warren and Alexander Sved, can be said to have voices of heroic caliber, though there are a few others like Zinka Milanov and Martial Singher, the one a soprano, the other a baritone, whose tones have a fullness that makes them more than ample in volume. Grace Moore, whose Metropolitan debut was made as far back as 1928, is one of a fair number of singers whose voices are always adequate for what they sing, so far as volume is concerned. Such voices, however, are of moderate size, and they formerly were plentiful at the Metropolitan, along with the weightier ones.

With European sources cut off by the war, the Metropolitan's new singers are almost entirely Americans and most of them have entered the company through the auditions of the air. If there are listeners who fancy that this involves some form of radio selection and may of itself favor the small voices that happen to broadcast well, theirs is a mistaken notion, for the judges hear the singers in the studio from which they broadcast. There, they have the advantage of orchestral accompaniments and the winners are heard at least three times before the awards are made. Mr. Warren can be singled out as the only big-voiced winner to date, though the contralto of Margaret Harshaw.

* * *

There has been opportunity now to hear in Metropolitan performances all of this year's additions to the roster. Mr. Singher is much the most important, but he supplies a belated instance of a recruit obtained through the old system, since he is a singer of extensive European experience who came to us in the old way. His Pelléas, and, to a lesser extent, his Escamillo, Valentin and Dappertutto have had the gloss of the Paris Opéra and Opéra-Comique. His voice is a good one, but not notable for its power.

Another baritone, John Baker, was an air auditions winner. His is a light voice. Donald Dame, a tenor, has a somewhat fuller tone, but comes within the same classification. His debut was a promising one and it seems likely that he will fare well in comedy or "character" parts. Also in his first season here, Frederick Lechner has cared for Alberich in the "Ring" performances with a competence that would have been more effective if his tones had possessed more weight. The contralto Christine Johnson was an air winner. She was called upon to make her debut as Erda in "Rheingold" and found the role too heavy for her. Thelma Altman, a mezzo-soprano, has done light roles in a light fashion. Christina Carroll, also in light roles, has shown a voice of slightly more power.

* * *

There remains the peculiar and special case of Patrice Munsel, the "baby coloratura" of the opera. She was 17 when she won the air auditions and is now in her nineteenth year. Perhaps because florid singers are so rare, she was popped into important roles at once, making her debut as Philne in "Mignon," and appearing as Olympia in "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" and Gilda in "Rigoletto" soon thereafter. It is to be remembered that Minnie Hauk was singing in opera when she was 14, Adelina Patti when she was 16 and Maria Malibran when she was 17. An averaging of ages of some 30 famous women singers at their debuts brings the rather surprising outcome of 19 years for the group. Nevertheless Miss Munsel is plainly immature as a vocalist and an actress, though she has undoubted talent. Her voice may develop until she becomes a singer of very fair volume. It carries well in ensembles today. Still, her production at the moment is such that she must be placed among the very light singers—along with some of the best known and most strenuously applauded of her more experienced sisters in Edward Johnson's present company.

Welcome, Highbrows

By Harold Hobson

London

At the Odeon Theater in Leicester Square the American film of "Jane Eyre" has had a run of more than four weeks. This is a portent. It is in many ways a good film, a more or less scrupulous transference into screen terms of Charlotte Brontë's grim and melodramatic novel. What struck me about it as a Yorkshireman was the authenticity of the outdoor scenes. Though the film was made in Hollywood the bleakness of the moors, the general wildness of the countryside are precisely what I remember of this part of England. I thought the immense size and antiquity of Thornfield Hall not quite so happily inspired. English country gentlemen with £8,000 a year do not live in residences of this enormous scale.

The significant thing about "Jane Eyre," however, has nothing to do with fidelity either to Yorkshire scenery or to the economics of housekeeping. From the British public's point of view its importance lies in the fact that Orson Welles plays the part of the sardonic Mr. Rochester. Mr. Welles did not direct the picture. The direction was in the hands of Robert Stevenson. But the heavy shadows of the film, the dramatic silhouettes, the heaped up masses of blackness leave no doubt in the mind of the spectator that the influence which shaped "Citizen Kane" has in "Jane Eyre" more than once jogged the elbow of Mr. Stevenson.

It has, in fact, done so often enough to bring "Jane Eyre" into the category of an Orson Welles picture. Along with "Citizen Kane," "The Magnificent Ambersons," and "Journey into Fear," "Jane Eyre" has to be reckoned as part of the characteristic output of that emphatic, unsubtle, but dynamic personality.

That is why it is a fact worthy of remark that "Jane Eyre" has run at a West End cinema for over a month. For hitherto the mere suggestion that an Orson Welles film was coming to a particular cinema has been sufficient to depopulate the neighborhood. At a south coast town an enterprising manager succeeded in getting a few people to see "Citizen Kane" by advertising it as "The Film for Intelligent People Only." This was the picture's solitary English success.

But I am wrong. "Citizen Kane" had one other triumph. It knocked the highbrows flat. No cinema, however, can long subsist on flattening highbrows. There are not enough of them. So when Mr. Welles' second picture came along—it was "The Magnificent Ambersons"—it found scarcely any takers. "Journey Into Fear" had no better fortune. And now "Jane Eyre" has filled a big London cinema for a month. It is an astounding thing.

And a pleasant. Much of Mr. Welles' work is crude and melodramatic. His films are full of noise and darkness and tumult and a sort of riven splendor. People took a single look at them, murmured "Highbrow," and fled. Yet there are many good things—John Donne and olives, for example—that are acquired tastes. You have to give them time to make their attractions appreciated. The same is true of Welles. At last the English public seems willing to give Welles a chance; nor will it regret it.

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"He knoweth the way"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not always an easy matter to reach a decision as to what one should or should not do under impending circumstances. Occasionally, selfish motives may suggest a path that appears desirable, yet one not in conformity with what we know to be right. But if we prayerfully seek God's will with childlike faith in His direction and support, we receive the spiritual guidance that we need. Human footsteps taken in obedience and as the result of prayer are sustained by God.

In Christian Science we learn how to leave the prayer of human yearning for the prayer of spiritual understanding. This divine Science, founded entirely upon the Bible, recognizes God as the all-knowing, all-wise, all-loving Mind, cognizant only of that which is harmonious, perfect, eternal. It awakens men lovingly to the paramount necessity of striving to live and demonstrate the Christ, Truth, showing them how to apply it in human affairs in order to bring about healing and harmony.

* * *

In these days of peril as the result of warfare, uncounted numbers are learning to trust the everlasting arms of God to deliver them from danger and from all forms of unhappy conditions. Certain it is that above the tumult of war, the eternal Mind, forever supreme and unchanging, is ordering all things aright. The battle is not ours but God's, and His sublime purposes of good will be worked out. This must be our supreme faith.

As one begins to grasp the spiritual fact that God is all-powerful and all-loving, and that He has created man in His own image and likeness, fear and discord become less insistent in human thinking. One begins to identify himself not as a wandering mortal, alone and defenseless, but as the loved and protected child of his heavenly Father. He begins to rise above limiting and afflictive human experiences, recognizing them as utterly false and groundless, since they are not included in God's eternal plan of goodness.

When one spiritually understands that God is his only Father, he dwells more and more in the certain and comforting assurance that God is always with him, guiding and protecting him under all circumstances and conditions. In the Bible we read, "Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared" (Exodus 23:20). What greater guidance can we ask? No matter where one may be—in home or office, in factory or shipyard, or on the front line of battle—right there, in that very place, God's guidance accompanies him.

Christian Science accepts as fundamental truth the spiritual fact that man, created spiritually, is the manifestation of God, an inseparable part of a transcendent, spiritual whole. Ceaselessly God speaks to man through the ever-present Christ, directing his human footsteps in all righteous activity. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is the following definition (p. 583): "CHRIST. The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." The guiding, ever-present Christ-idea, God's angel message, pauses not, but ever comes at need to His child.

* * *

The healing of any and every form of human discord need never be postponed to some indefinite, far-off time. God's messages of help, comfort, and tender assurance are ceaselessly whispered to every troubled heart; and now is always the right time for harmony to become manifest. Should healing seem to be delayed, then the compassionate, loving command, "Occupy till I come" (Luke 19:13), is ours to hear and obey. And come Truth surely does, for it is ever present.

A soldier in the present world war, an earnest student of Christian Science, received a severe flesh wound. He at once applied to the discordant condition the practical teachings of Christian Science, knowing that the healing power of the Christ was available and would take care of the situation. No material application other than a bandage was used. When this was removed on the following morning, it was discovered that healing had come overnight. The soldier believed in his God, and received the certain reward of his unflinching faith and understanding. Jesus, standing before the tomb of Lazarus, tenderly comforted the sorrowing Martha with that ageless assurance of victory (John 11:40), "Said I not unto thee, that, if thou wouldest believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God?"

* * *

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 347), Mrs. Eddy says: "The guardians of His presence go before me. I enter the path. It may be smooth, or it may be rugged; but it is always straight and narrow; and if it be uphill all the way, the ascent is easy and the summit can be gained." In the succeeding paragraph she adds, "Those who know no will but His take His hand, and from the night He leads to light." This is the compassionate message of Christian Science. Trusting in the certainty of God's loving ever-presence, we look upward for the help which never fails, declaring confidently in the words of Job (Job 23:10), "He knoweth the way that I take."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Country Morning

Even at the slightest hint of dawn
When the heavens first begin to show
Their steely gray,
Birds find their voices, tentatively;
Their sweet cries ruffle the silence
Of the grain fields
And the elms,
And finally the broad land
Rings with their sounds.

And with the light,
The morning brings a pungent breath
Of air
Out of the distant sky
To greet and liven all creatures
That stir out into the early
Glistening world.

ROGER CHALLIS

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"LANDSCAPE WITH SHEEP": *A Painting by Charles-Emile Jacque*

CHARLES-EMILE JACQUE (1813-1894) was a member of the group of Frenchmen who are now considered together under the classification, Barbizon School. While a few of them lived near that French town, most of them never visited Barbizon. They all, however, chose to live in the country and to paint landscape. Their devotion to the outdoors accorded with a prevailing enthusiasm for nature throughout Europe and in America; and it manifested itself in music and verse as well as in painting.

These painters knew the countryside. They studied the terrain, the tree forms, the foliage, the subtle tints of sunset skies, the opalescent pools. The pictures record tranquil moments. The shepherd moved quietly with his flock, patient and watchful.

While Charles Jacque depicted this pastoral subject many times, he seems to have been more heedful of the imposing scenic beauty of nature, introducing men and animals as an added feature. Another Barbizon painter, Jean François Millet, focused attention upon the working peasant, treating the field and meadow or the little humble cottage as a background.

D. A.

"Il connaît le chemin"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL N'EST pas toujours facile de prendre une décision quand les circonstances l'exigent, de savoir ce qu'il faut faire ou ne pas faire. Parfois des mobiles égoïstes suggèrent une voie qui paraît désirable, sans être entièrement d'accord avec ce que nous savons être juste. Mais si nous cherchons à discerner la volonté de Dieu, si nous prions avec la foi d'un enfant, avec la pleine assurance qu'Il nous guide et nous protège, nous recevons les directions spirituelles dont nous avons besoin. Les mesures prises pour obéir à ce que Dieu nous a montré comme résultat de la prière auront certainement Son appui.

Dans la Science Chrétienne, la prière des désirs humains fait place à la prière de la compréhension spirituelle. Fondée entièrement sur la Bible, cette Science divine nous montre que Dieu est l'Entendement plein de sagesse et d'amour, l'Être omniscient qui ne connaît que les choses harmonieuses, parfaites, éternelles. Tirant les humains de leur léthargie, elle leur fait voir qu'ils doivent avant tout s'efforcer de vivre et de démontrer le Christ, la Vérité; elle leur apprend à mettre ce pouvoir en pratique dans les affaires humaines pour produire l'harmonie et la guérison.

* * *

Au cours des périls qu'entraîne la guerre, d'innombrables personnes apprennent à s'appuyer sur les bras éternels, à mettre leur confiance en Dieu qui les délivrera du danger et du malheur sous toutes ses formes. Il est certain qu'au-dessus du fracas des batailles l'éternel Entendement, suprême, immuable, dirige toutes choses selon l'ordre et la justice. Le maître du combat, c'est Dieu et non pas nous; Ses desseins sublimes s'accompliront, pour le bien de tous. A cet égard, notre foi doit être absolue.

Dieu est tout-puissant, Son amour est sans bornes, Il a créé l'homme à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance; quand on commence à saisir ces faits spirituels, la crainte et les discords s'atténuent dans la pensée. On commence à savoir qu'on est non pas un mortel désorienté, seul et sans défense, mais l'enfant du Père céleste, l'objet de Son amour et de Sa protection. L'on commence à s'élever plus haut que les limites et les afflictions de l'existence humaine, à reconnaître qu'elles sont absolument fausses et sans motif, puisqu'elles ne rentrent pas dans l'éternel plan de la bonté divine.

Ceux qui comprennent spirituellement que Dieu est leur seul Père demeurent toujours davantage dans la réconfortante certitude de la présence divine, qui les guide et les protège en toute circonstance. La Bible contient cette promesse: "Je vais envoyer un ange devant toi pour te protéger en chemin et pour t'introduire dans le lieu que j'ai préparé" (Exode 23:20). Pourrions-nous avoir des directions plus sûres? Où que nous nous trouvions—au foyer, au bureau, dans une fabrique, sur un chantier ou même en pleine bataille—nous pouvons être guidés par Dieu, Sa protection nous accompagne.

La Science Chrétienne accepte ce fait spirituel, cette vérité fondamentale: l'homme créé spirituellement est la manifestation de Dieu; il est inclus dans un tout spirituel, transcendant, dont rien ne peut le séparer. Sans cesse Dieu parle à l'homme au moyen du Christ toujours présent, qui dirige nos pas lorsque nous cherchons à bien faire. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous trouvons la définition suivante (p. 583): "CHRIST. La manifestation divine de Dieu, qui vient à la chair pour détruire l'erreur incarnée." L'idée-Christ toujours présente, le message angélique de Dieu, vient à l'aide de Son enfant et le guide chaque fois qu'il en a besoin.

* * *

La guérison des discords humains sous toutes leurs formes ne doit point être ajournée, renvoyée à quelque époque lointaine, indéfinie. Les divins messages qui secourent, encouragent, rassurent avec tendresse, peuvent parvenir sans interruption à tous les cœurs troublés; et pour la manifestation de l'harmonie, l'heure opportune c'est maintenant. Si la guérison semble tarder, nous pouvons obéir à cet ordre plein d'amour et de compassion: "Faites valoir jusqu'à ce que je vienne" (Luc 19:13, version anglaise). Et la Vérité vient à coup sûr, car elle est toujours présente.

Au cours de la guerre actuelle, un soldat, Scientiste Chrétien sincère et convaincu, fut blessé d'une façon assez grave, bien que les chairs seules fussent atteintes. Il appliqua sans délai les enseignements pratiques de la Science Chrétienne, sachant que le pouvoir curatif du Christ est accessible, et remédierait à tout. On banda la plaie, sans employer d'autres méthodes matérielles. Le lendemain, lorsqu'on enleva le bandage, on vit que la guérison s'était produite pendant la nuit. Le soldat, qui croyait en son Dieu, avait reçu la récompense de son inébranlable foi, de sa compréhension. Devant le tombeau de Lazare, Jésus, plein de tendresse, consola Marthe qui s'affligeait; il lui donna cette immortelle assurance de victoire (Jean 11:40): "Ne t'ai-je pas dit que, si tu crois, tu verras la gloire de Dieu?"

* * *

Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 347), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Les anges de Sa face me précèdent. Je m'engage dans le sentier. Tantôt uni, tantôt raboteux, il est toujours étroit et droit; pourtant, même s'il ne cesse de monter, l'ascension est facile et l'on peut parvenir au sommet." Puis elle ajoute, au paragraphe suivant: "Ceux qui ne connaissent d'autre volonté que la Sienne saisissent Sa main, et des ténèbres il les conduit à la lumière." Voilà le compatissant message de la Science Chrétienne. Ayant la certitude de la tendresse et de la présence divines, nous comptons sur le secours d'en haut, qui ne nous manque jamais; et comme le patriarche, nous déclarons avec assurance (Job 23:10, version anglaise): "Il connaît le chemin que je suis."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Goosanders' Return

AT DAWN next day, the hills and the sky were all one leaden grey. The lake had thawed, and the goosanders were back on the water. Of all our ducks these must be amongst the handsomest, the drake with his dark green head, black back, and ivory breast and sides suffused with tints of salmon, the ducks with chestnut heads, grey backs, and the same flushed breast; both of them with crimson bills. It is a wonderful sight to see a dozen of them, in a great phalanx, swimming at full speed down the lake, throwing out long silver ripples to some thirty yards behind them. Their speed and the ease with which they dive recall the activities of dolphins, and there is the same joyous expression in their faces. . . .

Their power of instantaneous and, when in groups, simultaneous diving is astonishing, showing a capacity for quick decisions far beyond anything of the kind that we possess, and beside which trained athletes leaping to the pistol shot would seem awkward and lumbering. . . .

When the pochard and tufted duck come in it is a sign of storm. One day fourteen of the latter swept down to the pool. Through a wide crescent curve they flew over the edge of the lake, then down they came, down, down, till thrusting their heads upwards and throwing out their feet they ploughed deep silver furrows in the water. There is wonderful precision in the way a tufted duck alights on the water. . . .

The day that those ducks came in there were cross-currents of wind from the south and the south-west, so that the surface of the lake was blown into interlacing wavelets resembling the scale formation on a fish. Hills were grey as the sky. They became indistinguishable from the sky, but for the dark lines of the hedges. . . .

In the evening the rain came. Water spluttered under my door and splashed through the leads of my window. But there was fire in the hearth, bright blazing fire. —From "Coming Down the Wye," by ROBERT GIBBINGS. (New York: Dutton.)

In Stampede

I wake in the night:
Like thundering hoofs,
Snow is sliding from the roofs,
Drove on drove of hurtled sound
Bruises itself against the ground—
The cattle of winter are in stampede.

Spring has come
With a crack of a whip,
Like a lash on a cold, huddled herd,
And a flip
Of hot impatience, that cattle-ring
Should stomp your pastures,
Lambs of Spring!

IRENE ELIZABETH STIMSON

77, Avenue Kleber

I CAN SEE the Avenue Kleber still—the heavy foliage of its plane trees, its stretch of gray pavement warm in the July sun—with the Arc at one end and flags flying in the Place Trocadero at the other; for this was Exposition year, "Seventy-seven" was marked in gilt numerals on a doorway, set between an *épicerie* and a café. The large windows at the right were filled with cheeses and eggs, with jars of paté and boxes of sardines. The broad sidewalks at the left had as many as thirty cheerful little red tables where, in the late afternoon on good days, there was always a small crowd.

You opened the door (or you rang for admittance, if it was past midnight), called out your name and gave a cheerful nod to the concierge in her little "office"; then started toward Madame Le Berger's rooms. It was something of a journey. Not up the carpeted central staircase; for Madame, with not many francs to spare, lived on the unfashionable seventh floor. You stepped outdoors again into an open well of a court, where a hexagonal patch of sky showed above you. Various doors in the gray brick walls served as back entrances to the café, the *épicerie*, and a butcher shop; and another door at the right opened upon a stairway. This was a circular affair, such as one finds in a lighthouse; there was a little landing, though, and a separate flight between each story. That was fortunate; for after ten the lights, automatically controlled, burned sixty seconds only. So one must try to reach another landing and another switch in the nick of time!

* * *

After six flights, breathless but happy, you were at Madame's door and she herself welcomed you in. How her small animated figure bustled about and her softly-wrinkled face broke out in smiles! How her blue eyes danced, but kindly, at the poor French spoken by some of her visitors; how quick she was to nod and point and gesture, and make herself clear for all the difference in tongues!

There were little sweet biscuits, and then one must see her apartment, so convenient, so *gentil*. Very airy and light it was; it never lacked for a fine breeze even on the sultriest of days. There were three rooms, one filled quite completely with a high bed and a wardrobe; one a sitting and dining-room; and a small kitchen. Long French windows were draped with old, but very clean white curtains. In the main room a black marble fireplace, not fitted at all for burning wood or coal, had a small gas heater set into the hearth; and, after all, to have this to use was far better than to carry one's fuel so many flights, was it not? queried Madame eagerly.

* * *

The walls were lined with intricate cupboards and shelves, gaily covered with chintz curtains that hid dozens of Madame's small treasures—books, old pictures, letters, a sewing-box, trinkets, jewelry. There was a radio on the mantel-shelf, an object of great pride. A T. S. F. was a real luxury for anyone who lived on the seventh floor; and, when any music from *Mignon* or *La Bohème* or *Faust* came over, Madame hummed the well-remembered tunes with delight.

Nearest the outer hall and long stairway was the kitchen. It had a most inconvenient gas range, a small sink, and a little wood table covered with a blue checked cloth. But what wonders of cookery came out of it! Savory onion soup with cheese sprinkled in; ragout of beef, made tender and succulent by long cooking with vegetables and herbs; green salads tossed in a dressing of oil and red vinegar and spiced to a turn; croissants and brioches; golden brown crêpes sprinkled with sugar and done up into thin crisp rolls.

* * *

The crowning glory of the little apartment, the thing on which Madame prided herself most, was the balcony. Out of the long French window one stepped onto this tiny castle-in-air, and from it one could see many lovely things. There was the sky, clear blue or dappled with high clouds or heavy with rain, looking, as Madame said, always very near. There were the tops of the plane trees, just a little below; even rows of them stretched down on either side the avenue, as far as the Arc. There was the pavement, blue-black in the sun; and the traffic looking like a procession of beautifully made toys. Ladies and gentlemen in smart street clothes; men of the *Garde Mobile* in blue uniforms; the officer standing straight at the crossing marked with hob-nails in the asphalt—all of these were dolls moving across a miniature stage. Like toys, too, looked the buses and taxis; even, alas! the tanks and armored cars that passed by on Bastille Day to assemble for the great parade.

Exposition summer is no long time ago; seven years is such a little while to hold so many changes. But some things will remain the same; and one day—I am sure—I shall be on the little balcony again. Madame will be there, too; we will see the tops of the plane trees, and the Arc, and traffic moving on the blue-black pavement below. And above us, as Madame has always said, the sky will still seem near.

M. M. C.

Record of Two Noble Minds

EARLY IN 1812, when Jefferson was in his sixty-eighth year, he received from a man of seventy-six a letter that gladdened his heart. There was not, to be sure, much to the letter. The writer simply informed Jefferson that he was sending him specimens of homespun and that his family was fine. But the signature was what mattered. The letter was signed—"with sincere Esteem your Friend and Servant"—John Adams. Thus began a classic correspondence in American history.

For eleven years, ever since the campaign of 1800, the two men had not been on speaking terms. Their estrangement, however, had not altered the fundamental admiration that each entertained for the other. Time had blunted the sharp edges of their political differences, and now that both were in retirement they could resume a friendship that was started way back when they were both comparatively young "rebels" against the British crown. . . .

The voice of Adams, coming from faraway Quincy, Massachusetts, was a voice from Jefferson's youth, bringing back the great and crucial days of the Revolution. He remembered how stanchly and loyally Adams had battled for the Declaration of Independence. He recalled how Adams, eight years his senior, had been active in a hundred patriotic causes. His reply to the older man was therefore full of eagerness and warmth. It was a rambling letter, covering many points which, Jefferson knew, Adams would be eager to take up.

"A letter from you calls up recollections very dear to my mind. It carries me back to the time when . . . we were fellow-laborers in the same cause, struggling for what is most valuable to man, his right of self-government. . . . Still we did not expect to be without rubs and difficulties; and we have had them. . . ."

Then he wrote about himself, how he spent the day, what he was doing and reading.

"I have given up newspapers in exchange for Tacitus and Thucydides, for Newton and Euclid, and I find myself much happier. Sometimes, indeed, I look back to former occurrences. . . . I am on horseback three or four hours of every day. . . . I salute you with unchanged affection and respect."

This letter inaugurated a series of communications that are remarkable for brilliance and bold adventuring in the realm of ideas. The two old gentlemen, both men of massive learning and vast intellectual curiosity, poured out their ideas with the zeal and zest of youngsters. To the intimacy of their letters they entrusted their innermost hopes and fears and prejudices and convictions and indignations. No one who is interested in the history of America should miss this record of two noble minds. —From "Jefferson," by SAUL K. PADOVER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Flowering Shadbush, Oyster White

My heart is warm, my heart is bright.
Though cold the wind, though still the night
Save for the snap of elm tree twigs;
With snow lumped hard on wall and fence,
The flowering shadbush, oyster white,
Is my delight.

With half of winter still to draw
Its breath before the velvet paw
Of willow points to waters freed
From icy jail, before the shy
Arbutus rustles last year's leaves;
Fancy, defying wintry law
Brings on a thaw.

And memory has starred once more
The shadbush branches as before.
The pond is rigid in the park,
The sedge like glass below the hill.
Spring far-off yet, unheard, unseen,
Flings petals white upon the door
And moonlit floor.

PEARL STRACHAN

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944

Joint Effort of Scholars and AMG Protects Art Treasures in Europe

Guerrillas Unlock Doors To World of Tomorrow

Political balance of hemispheres seen to rest upon what underground groups do—Lack of unity holds potential power in check—Period of postwar adjustment bound to be critical.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Guerrilla warfare in Occupied Europe is setting the stage for one of the most remarkable events in history.

And it is not the invasion.

It is the uprising of people—millions of people, in country after country—to choose new leaders, new governments, to remake a world!

Upon their choice, in all probability, will rest the political balance of hemispheres for many generations.

Underground organizations—the acorns from which these oak trees will grow—have germinated in practically every country under occupation. Their potential power is enormous.

But these underground forces are by no means united. In Yugoslavia and Greece, guerrilla groups have already digressed from enemy resistance to civil war.

Divisions in Ranks

Poland is split into two opposing camps, one inclining toward the Moscow-sponsored "Union of Polish Patriots," the other toward the London-based government in exile.

The French political situation has emitted sparks in the course of formation of the French Committee of National Liberation. Disputes between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud at one time caused near breaks in French ranks. General de Gaulle still has his difficulties with the French Communists.

In France, itself, the underground has achieved remarkable solidarity. Eight political groups, widely divergent in views, have joined their guerrilla forces together into one organization, the Franc-tireurs et Partisans. Nevertheless the underground is fully aware of the difficulties and dangers of raising up a new nation.

In Italy, even as German and Allied shells mingle in the air, voices are heard above the tumult. They call for abolition of the monarchy and the old regime—new bottles for the new wine of promised postwar freedom.

New Voices in Belgium

In Belgium, too, there are voices. The underground talks of far-reaching social and economic reforms, a new deal divorced from past regimes. Meanwhile, the Belgian Government in exile in London plans a restoration of the throne and rejuvenation of old political parties.

Even tiny Albania, overrun first by the Italians and now by the Germans, has its underground, its guerrillas and its political divisions.

But despite all the rifts and differences, when these forces are released, their influence will be felt in Main Street and Wall Street, by John Doe and Mrs. Doe. Standards of living may be altered, government policies swayed, and the polls reflect the new determination of people.

That is why what is going on now in Yugoslavia, in Greece, in Italy, in Albania, and dozens of other countries, is important to Americans—to everyone.

In Yugoslavia, old feuds between the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes smolder in the Partisan forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) with his Yugoslav National Council of Liberation, and in the Chetnik ranks of his political opponent, Gen. Draja Mihailovic and the Yugoslav National Union. These groups have traded shots with each other, as well as with the Germans.

Soviet Influence Seen

The influence of Moscow is strong among the Partisans. Marshal Broz himself is secretary-general of the Communist Party in Yugoslavia. Many of his ministers are members of it. Other factions are represented, but the Soviet influence predominates, and the entire group is strongly opposed to any return of the monarchy.

General Mihailovic represents the remnants of the old order and is Minister of War in King Peter's Government in exile.

The Chetniks gained early fame for their guerrilla attacks upon the Germans, but have since lapsed into an inactivity that has brought charges of collusion with the Nazis and caused London to shift its military support to the Partisans who are engaged in active warfare against the Germans.

There are three guerrilla groups in Greece. The largest is the E. L. A. S., military organization of the Greek National Liberation Front. Its leaders are Greek Communists. Like the Partisans, they are opposed to any return of the monarchy.

Fuel for the Nazis

A second group, known as E. D. E. S. is led by Col. Napoleon Zervas of the Republican Army of Liberation. A third, smaller guerrilla division is made up of members of the National and Social Liberation group, known as the E. K. K. A.

Unified in the beginning, these groups later broke out in civil strife, much to the satisfaction of the Nazis who lost no opportunity in fanning the flame. The British have now succeeded in bringing about a truce between the warring factions in favor of united action against the Germans.

In Poland, political divisions are no less sharp, although so far their battles have been confined to words tossed back and forth between the Russian-sponsored Partisan station, "Koscivscko," and the military underground station, "Swit."

The Moscow-favored Polish Patriots will have naught of the present Government in exile in London, and have taken affairs into their own hands by organizing a National Council inside Poland to administer Polish territories freed from German control.

In Albania, the National Liberation Committee is lined up against the Balkombetar. The Committee is said to draw its inspiration from Russia and to have had contact with the Communist-led Partisans under Marshal Broz in Yugoslavia.

Major Adjustments Needed

In Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Czechoslovakia, internal political problems seem likely to be less acute. But even so, major adjustments will be necessary as returning rulers and statesmen respond to the demands of an aroused and realistic people.

The leadership of Communists among the guerrilla forces of the underground has furnished grist for Nazi propaganda which proclaims this as proof that defeat for Germany means Communism for the world.

While Communist elements are, without dispute, the most vocal and most active at present, they are not the only forces present. Many who now follow Communist leaders follow them not because they are Communists, but because they are leaders. Other views will find expression once the Nazi lid is off.

Great changes will be bound to take place during this readjustment period. They may be preceded by political and economic upheavals, civil conflicts, and the redefinition of national boundaries.

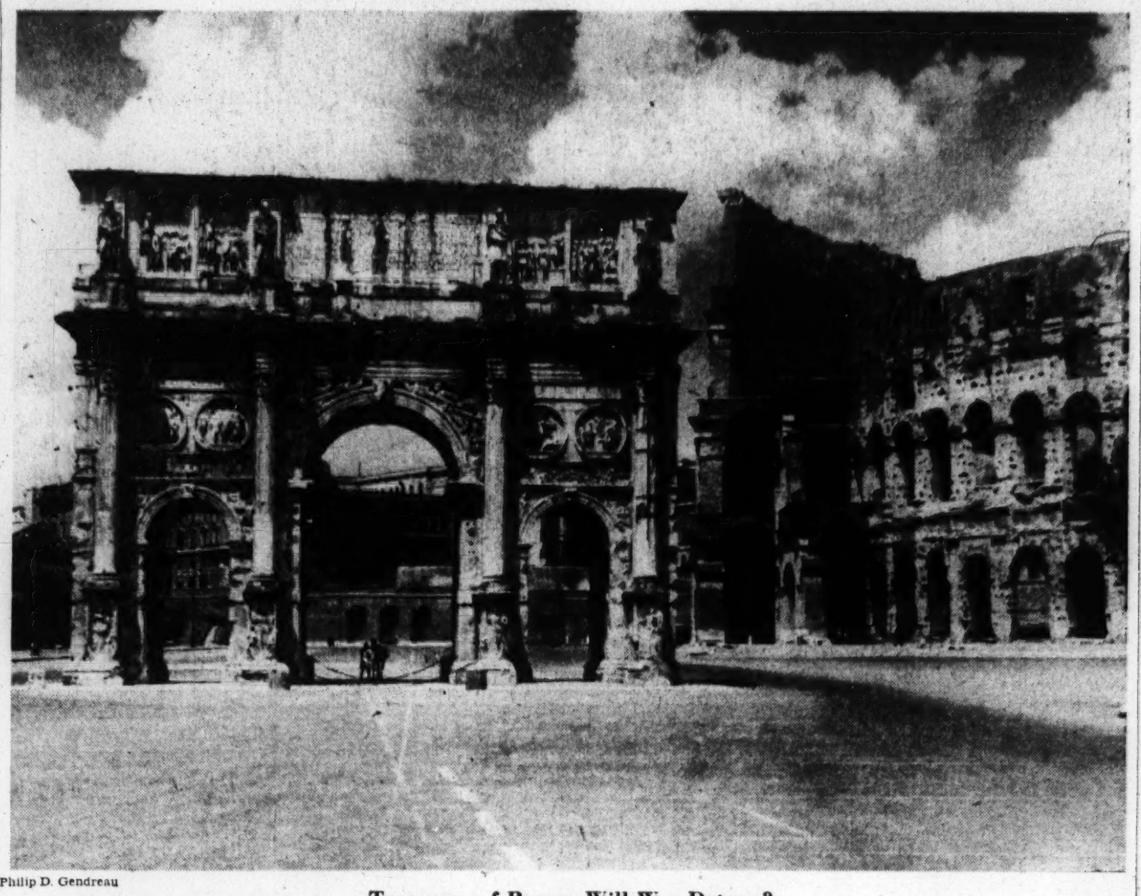
But the right to bring about such changes in accordance with the freely expressed will of the people is the freedom for which the world is fighting today, and not a prospect to warrant apprehension.

More Children In Soviet Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—In a report presented to the 10th session of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., Commissar for Finance, Arsenii Zverev stated that by the end of 1944, 4,200,000 more children will be attending school than at the beginning of the year, according to the United Nations Information Service.

Further increase in the number of women going into production necessitated extension of the network of kindergartens, Commissar Zverev said. By the end of 1943 kindergartens accommodated 1,340,000 children, but in 1944 the number would increase to 1,762,000 children. A considerable part of the budget of appropriations for social and cultural measures will be spent for the restoration of cultural institutions in the liberated areas, Commissar Zverev stated.



Philip D. Gendreau

Treasures of Rome: Will War Detour?

Arch of Constantine, with ruins of famous Coliseum at right, in Rome which it is hoped may escape imprint of war's hand.

'Guide' for Commanders Keeps Pace With Armies

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, Feb. 26—Priceless historic monuments and art objects will be saved by the foresight of American scholars and the Allied Military Government in cataloguing them for ground commanders, it was disclosed today in a description of methods used to safeguard civilization's treasures so far as military considerations permit.

Even though such landmarks of culture as the Monte Cassino Abbey in Italy have had to undergo the military necessity of attack, unnecesasry injury has been avoided, temporary repairs have been made, and greater savings are in store as the war heightens, according to a report released by Ralph Barton Perry, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University and Chairman of "American Defense—Harvard Group," which has taken an active part in many war issues.

The report outlined four major contributions for aiding the military commanders: long lists of objects and sites of national or religious significance in a score of countries likely to be occupied by American troops; shorter lists, based on the longer lists, but intended for inclusion in AMG "zone handbooks"; a brief manual on safeguarding and conservation in the field, and provisional lists of personnel likely to be useful in the safeguarding assignment.

Effect on Morale Cited

Dr. H. O'Neill Hencken, Curator of European Archaeology at Harvard's Peabody Museum, who spent full time for several months as Secretary of the Defense Groups Committee on the Protection of Monuments, summarized the work by saying that "the protection of monuments is much more than the protection of works of art" because "it is obvious that the failure to protect monuments in countries where the United States Army goes would have a damaging effect on civilian morale and serve to complicate the work of the occupying forces."

Safeguarding Europe's Treasures

Allied troops' reports of deliberate destruction of Italian works of art by retreating Germans, a debate in Britain's House of Lords over preservation of cultural monuments in war theaters, and the plea this week by Pope Pius to spare Rome and its treasures prompted The Christian Science Monitor to obtain the following account of steps the United States has taken to safeguard works of art and of national and religious sentiment.

While saying that little was yet known of the results of the Committee's work, Dr. Hencken disclosed that "in Italy, experts with suitable military ranks are at work with the Army." A letter from one of these officers in Italy said:

"You will be pleased to know that every Civil Affairs Officer who has seen the lists [of monuments in Italy] is most enthusiastic. They are practical, complete, and easily understandable and already have been a life saver."

Effective Liaison Work

The officer also disclosed that one of his British colleagues, who in civil life was Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments in the British Office of Works, has used the list, indicating effective liaison, Dr. Hencken said.

Lacking any official survey of the effects of the Committee's work other than the expressed appreciation of high officers abroad, Dr. Hencken analyzed press reports making it appear "that damage to monuments has thus far been limited.

"According to The Christian Science Monitor," he said in his summary to the Steering Committee of the Defense Group at Harvard, "the principal Grook temples in Sicily—those at Siracusa, Girgenti, Selinunte, and Segesta—are unharmed. The same is true of the principal Norman churches with mosaics at Palermo, Monreale, and Cefalú. As for the mainland of South Italy, so many photographs of the temples of Paestum have appeared in the press showing the temples in much the same state as before that they seem to have suffered very little, even though the Fifth Army landed close to them. The press reported fighting at Pompeii in which the Forum was damaged, though other parts of the site escaped harm.

Damage to Caserta Palace

"One of the few places where damage was reported was to the 18-century palace at Caserta, the Neapolitan Versailles. Here damage appeared to be mainly to interiors and to have been caused chiefly by the occupation of the palace by Axis troops."

The genesis of the Committee's work began with the interest taken at the outbreak of the war by George L. Stout, head of the Department of Conservation of Harvard's Fogg Art Museum, who since has accepted a Navy commission. As early as January, 1942, he published some of his findings on "The Preservation of Paintings in Wartime." Largely on his initiative, a conference was held in the Museum in March, 1942. With others having the same object, [Francis H. Taylor, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts New York, and William B. Dinsmoor, President of the Archaeological Institute of America] efforts were made to interest the Administration in the salvage and restitution of works of art in Europe, it was recalled by Dr. Perry.

In January, 1943, Mr. Stout; Prof. Paul J. Sachs, Associate Director of the Fogg Art Museum, and Dean George H. Chase of Harvard, together with Mr. Taylor, Mr. Dinsmoor, Walco G. Leland, Director of the American Council of Learned Societies, and Laurence V. Coleman, Director of the American Association of Museums, initiated a petition to the Government.

As a result, President Roosevelt last August appointed an American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments, with Associate Justice Owen Roberts of the Supreme Court as Chairman and Huntington Cairns of the National Gallery of Art in Washington as Executive Secretary. Professor Sachs was named to this over-all commission.

Army Learns of Need

Meanwhile, the Harvard Group in February, 1943, was told of the need by Mr. Stout, Professor Sachs, and W. G. Constable, Curator of Painting at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Dr. Perry immediately proposed to the Army School of Military Government in Charlottesville, Va., to consider including the preservation problem as part of the course of study.

With the blessing of the Army Office of the Provost Marshal General, the Harvard Group was requested on March 10, 1943, to do the job which is now ahead of military requirements.

A wide appeal was made to scholars throughout the country familiar with the various countries and cultures, and they responded at great sacrifice of time, according to Dr. Perry.

"On the financial side," he pointed out, "the considerable cost was assumed by the 'American Defense—Harvard Group,' and was drawn from the voluntary contributions of its members and friends, and supplemented by a grant generously made the Committee of the Council of Learned Societies on Protection of Cultural Treasures in War Areas, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dinsmoor.

Ahead of Events

Except in the case of Tunisia, whose list was sent to Washington last July 15, the work of the working committee was timed to keep ahead of the march of events. The longer list for Sicily was sent on June 12, several weeks before its invasion, and the longer lists for the rest of Italy soon followed, with all Italy covered by Sept. 3.

While the Committee undertook to cover all enemy and enemy-occupied territory throughout the world, the following have been omitted:

1. The Italian colonies in Africa, the British having occupied them.

2. Burma and Malaya, "because of hesitation to compete with the specialized British knowledge of these areas," Dr. Perry pointed out.

3. The occupied part of the Soviet Union, Finland, the Baltic States, and Poland.

4. The Philippines and other islands of the Pacific.

The Committee, of course, stands ready to catalogue these areas if officially requested, it was explained.

The completed lists of monuments have been used by a committee of the American Council of Learned Societies in New York to make maps locating the monuments.

In its announcement of the use of this collated material, the War Department last August pointed out that long ahead of such difficult decisions as that over the bombing and shelling of Monte Cassino Abbey, a "museums and monuments officer" had ben assigned to each major AMG unit to "counsel and guide commanding officers." The specialist's duties "include advising on minor repair projects, and preservation of such fragments are as found after an occupation so that it may be possible for the objects to be completely restored after the war."

Leaving the implication that the Harvard committeemen would be glad to help solve the problem of postwar restitution of stolen or destroyed material, Dr. Hencken explained that the Committee limited its work to protection during military operations.

"Our definition of the word monument has been very broad," he said, and has included not only what are usually called monuments, but also churches, palaces, all kinds of historic buildings, museums, art galleries, libraries, archaeological sites, and private collections. Things of religious importance such as shrines and relics have been included, as well as many things of a purely patriotic importance. In other words, we have endeavored to include not only what scholars consider important, but also what is important to the local population.

"One category, [natural] scientific institutions and collections," he added, "we have very regretfully had to omit in many cases, though they have not been entirely excluded. It was felt that the work of the Committee, already far from simple, would have been so complicated by an endeavor to include [natural] scientific material that the whole scheme might be endangered."

Yugoslav Partisans Flock To Tent Town in Egypt

Camp rises in desert in less than a month under the Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration—Homes made in strange surroundings by Croat evacuees.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Feb. 26—The fastest growing city in Egypt is a tent town occupying 100 square miles of lightly-rolling desert in the Sinai Peninsula just east of the Suez Canal.

There, nearly 13,000 Partisan refugees from Yugoslavia already have settled down to make their home amid strange surroundings.

Located at El Shott, and run by the Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration, this camp has literally risen from the desert in less than a month. Where there were only a few old buildings before, there are now endless rows of tents, brick hospitals, cement-floored eating rooms, and recreation halls.

Much of this construction was done by Slovene soldiers who have left the ranks of the Royal Yugoslav Army in the Mideast due to Partisan sympatnies. Under detention these men were willing to work erecting the camp for Partisan refugees.

Voluntarily Evacuated

Occupants of the camp, all Croats except for 23 Albanians, were voluntarily evacuated from western Yugoslavia by the Partisan High Command not only to save them from German brutality but also to reduce the number of civilian mouths to feed.

The great majority are women, old men, and children, the only able-bodied men present being a handful sent by the Partisans to run the camp.

Although final authority in the camp is Maj. John Langman of the British Army, almost all internal affairs are handled by the Central Committee designated from Yugoslavia. This main committee is aided in turn by other committees, one for each group of 5,000 persons into which the camp is divided. In addition there are numerous subcommittees handling propaganda, culture, hygiene, food, schooling, and work.

Few Administrators

Despite the immense amount of work and difficulty involved in administering the camp, Major Langman is aided by only eight other officers plus five more for every 5,000 persons. None of these officers speak Croat and much of the work is done through interpreters, one of whom is a Canadian, Sergeant Grooch, who learned the language before the war in a night school in Windsor, Ontario, "just to keep his mind occupied."

The most difficult job in the camp is to find work for the numerous persons anxious to occupy their time constructively. This is not easy, since most of Egypt's tools and raw materials are already engaged in some sort of war work.

It is expected, however, that a large-size brick kiln, camp laundry, and educational work will finally keep most persons busy. As might be expected, sentiment in camp is strongly pro-Partisan. Hundreds of persons of both sexes wear caps with red stars, while pictures of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) are prominently displayed. Despite their deep admiration for Russia, such persons as I questioned seemed more democratic than Communist, while religious leaders appeared to be held in great respect as political officers.

One of the most interesting aspects of the camp is the fact that it is completely open, there being no gates, barbed wire, or guards. Persons are free to wander into the desert as far as they wish, although they are not supposed to cross the Suez Canal or enter the near-by town of Suez.

Well Disciplined

Despite their numbers and hardships they have undergone—virtually everyone in camp has lost all material possessions, not to mention family members—the British say they have been remarkably helpful and well disciplined. Perhaps their outstanding characteristic is an intense desire to work. Even young girls are accomplishing tasks with traditional Slavic vigor.

The Mideast Relief and Refugee Administration, which runs the camp, was created in 1942 as a subdepartment of the Minister of States Office with the job of finding homes for 10,000 Poles from Russia and 16,000 Greeks who had reached the Mideast. Later that year another 23,000 Poles were placed in the MERRA's hands, while last year an additional 10,000 Greeks were removed from the Dodecanese Islands. All of these are now settled as comfortably as is possible, and the MERRA has turned it's attention to thousands of Yugoslav refugees.

Social-Security Key Held By Australian Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 26—Australians are looking forward to some kind of social security once the war has been won.

Just what these benefits will be depends upon the action of the Federal Parliament now in session.

While there is general agreement that such legislation must be enacted, there is by no means a unity on the fundamentals on which it shall be established.

Government's Attitude

The major difference of opinion centers upon whether the schemes should be contributory or non-contributory—whether those to benefit should, in effect, pay a premium for the benefits they are guaranteed, or whether they should get something for nothing, at the expense of the general revenue provided by taxpayers.

The Federal Labor Government, whose Social Services Minister is responsible for the new unemployment, sickness, and special-benefits bill now being discussed in the Senate, has favored the something-for-nothing proposition. And it is a fairly big something for nothing he is promising.

The benefit rates provided in the bill are identical for both unemployment and sickness, and the scheme includes broadly all females between 16 and 60, and all males between 16 and 65—the upper age limits are those in which the females and males, respectively, become eligible for old-age pensions. They must have resided in Australia at least a year before application for benefits.

In addition, the bill provides for payment of unemployment benefit without limit of duration and of sickness benefit during the continuance of temporary incapacity. Where sickness incapacity becomes permanent, an invalid's pension may be granted.

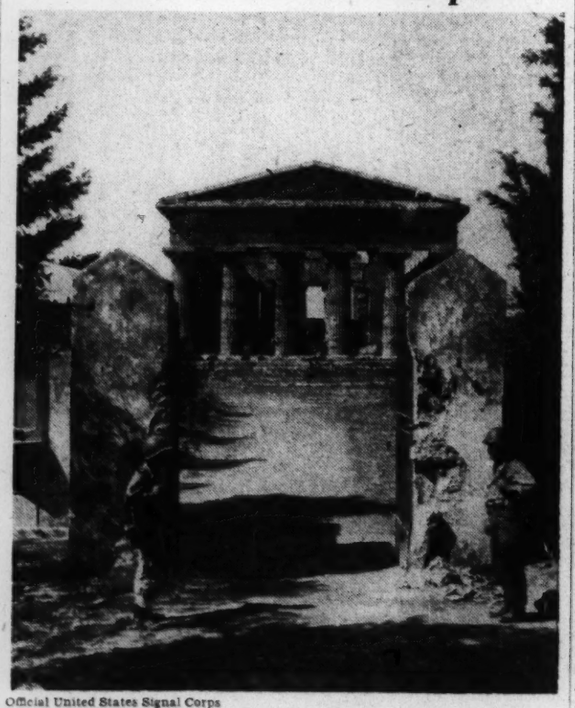
Estimated Cost

It is estimated that the cost of the unemployment benefit will approximate £2,000,000 annually for each 1 per cent of unemployment. The sickness benefit, based on a 4 per cent absence due to sickness, is estimated as costing £8,500,000.

There are bound to be efforts to persuade the Government to turn the scheme from a noncontributory to a contributory basis, but it is not believed that such efforts are likely to succeed. On this point, Senator James M. Fraser has stated, "It is the Government's considered opinion that contributory insurance imposes an undue burden on the lower paid, while advances from general revenue spread the load more evenly in accordance with ability to pay."

Senator Fraser says it is not possible to fix the date on which the scheme can be put into operation, as current manpower problems make it difficult to insure administrative machinery and the staff necessary. Obviously, however diverse views may be on the merits or demerits of the paternalism inherent in such a scheme, there can be only agreement on the claim that the success of the Government's effort to alleviate the ills of unemployment must depend largely upon careful administration.

Ancient Greek Temple



Official United States Signal Corps

2,700-Year-Old Treasure Unharmed by War

The Greek Temple of Neptune in Paestem, Italy, built more than 2,700 years ago, apparently is untouched by Allied occupation, symbolized here by two American soldiers at the gate.

Visit to Pompeii

Wide World

Red Cross Workers View Famous Old Ruins

Four American Red Cross workers visit Pompeii, which is on the list of items to be spared by Allied commanders if at all possible.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	10	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ½
Adams Exp ½g	12	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	
Alaska Juneau	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	1	10	10	10	
Allied Mills 2g	7	31⅛	31	31	— ½
Allied Strs 1	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	2	3	3	3	
Amal Lea pf 2¾ak	1	25	25	25	+2
Amerada Pet ¾e	1	64	63¾	64	
AmAgChDel 1.20a	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	10	6 3½	6 3⅛	6 3½	+1⅛
Am Bosch (¼e)	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Am Can pf ♪ †	30	175½	175½	175½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	1	36	35¾	36	
Am Ch & Cable ½e	1	23¾	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cbl pf 5 †	50	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
Am Distill	31	116	110	110	—3
Am Distill stpd	6	46½	45	45	—2
Am Encaus Tiling	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am For Pow	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Am&FP 2pf	4	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Am&FPSopf 1½k	1	71	71	71	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	21	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ¼
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
AmHomePd 2.40a	2	67	66¾	66	+ ¼
Am Ice	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 1½e	2	65	64¼	64¼	—1¼
Am Interna ½g	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Locomotive ¼e	14	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Am Locom pf 7	2	84¾	84½	84¾	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am M&Met 1	2	9½	9½	9½	
Am Metal (¼e)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	40	34	34	34	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	5	41⅞	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	7	46½	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	20	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
AmRolMpf 4½ †	60	67¾	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz 1o	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Refg †	10	151	151	151	+1½
Am Snuff .60e	2	41	41¾	41¾	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Am Stove .20e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	117	117	117	
Am Sumat Tob 2g	2	27	27	27	—1
Am Tobacco 3a	2	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Am Tob B 3a	1	60	60	60	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	30	145	145	145	— ⅞
Am Tel & Tel 9	3	158¾	158¾	158¾	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½e	6	11	10⅞	11	
Am Viscose ½e	1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	43	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Am Woolen	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
Am Woolpf 2k	5	76	75¾	76	+1
Anaconda Cop ½e	9	27⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1 †120		26	25¼	26	+ ½
Armour & Co	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Armour&Co prpf3k	1	83½	83½	83½	
Artloom Corp .10e	2	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
Assd D Gds ¼e	1	13	13	13	
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	10	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅝
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	60	88¼	88¼	88¼	
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	20	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅜
Atch T&SF 1½pf	9	64½	63½	64¼	+ ¼
Atl Coast Line 3a	32	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ ⅞
Atl Refining (¼e)	9	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ¼
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	108¼	108¼	108¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼e)	16	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾e †	4	56⅜	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Aviation Co .20g	8	4⅛	4	4	
Bald Loco ct1½g	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	4	8	7⅞	8	
Balt & Ohio pf	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1a	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Barber Asph	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Barker pf 2¾ †	30	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Bendix Aviat ¾e	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Best Foods 1½e	5	17	16⅞	17	
Brth Steel (1¾e)	15	59¼	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ¼e	1	38	38	38	+ ¼
Blk & Decker 1.60	3	18	18	18	
Blaw-Knox .60g	4	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	91¾	91	91½	+ ½
Bond Strs 2	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ¼
Borden Co .40 e	2	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	9	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
Bridgeport Br 1	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	5	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Brlyn Un Gas ½g	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Brunswk-Balke ¾e	5	19	19	19	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Budd Mfg	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Budd Mfg$5pf 5 †	70	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¾
Bullard Co ¼e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Burl Mills (.40e)	6	28½	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	25	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
Butler Bros (.15e)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Byers pf 7 †	70	76½	76⅛	76¼	+ ¼
Byron Jack ¼e	5	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	5	26	25⅞	26	
Calif P pf 2¼a †	20	54¾	54¾	54¾	+1
Callahan Z-Lead	1	12	12	12	
Calumet&Hec .20e	3	7	6⅞	7	
Can Dry Ale ¼aq	8	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific ¼e	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Case (JI) Co	3	55¾	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
Case (JI) pf 7 †	70	147½	147½	147½	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	11	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
Celanese Cp 1.20f*	5	37⅛	37	37	
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	10	105½	105½	105¾	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	40	119½	119	119	— ½
Celotex Corp ¾g	1	11	11	11	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Cent R R N J	5	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ½
Cert-teed 6 pf †	2	59½	59½	59½	— ½
Chain Belt ¾e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Checker Cab	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	5	47¾	47	47⅜	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill ¾pg	7	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Chi Grt West	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Chi Grt W pf 5ak	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Chi Grt W pf 6ak	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Chi No West wi	10	27¼	26½	26⅝	—1
Chi No West pf wi	19	55¼	55	55½	— ¼
Chi Mail Or .15e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	17½	17½	17½	
Chrysler Corp ¾e	2	80¾	80¼	80¾	+ ⅛
City Invest †	350	60	60	60	— ½
City Stores	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Clev&Pitt 3½g †	50	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅝
Coca-Cola 3a	3	111	111	111	—1
Colgate-P-P ½a	4	25¼	25	25	
Col & South 2pf †	200	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Colum B'castA.40e	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	89	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	2	79¾	79¼	79⅝	+ ¼
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	20	73	73	73	—1
Comm Pict ½g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Coml Credit 3	3	39⅝	39½	39⅜	+ ¼
Comi Invest Tr 3	18	41⅛	41	41¼	— ⅛
Comi Solv .60a	21	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Com with&South	5	¼	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Com&So pf 1¼ak	3	85⅞	85½	85⅞	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	7	26	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Consol Cigar 2g	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
Cons Copper .20q	13	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	17	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	1.43⅛	104⅜	104⅜	
Cons Film Ind	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cons Laundries .60	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	4	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ½e	4	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¼k	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
ConsumP pf4½z †	70	104¾	104⅝	104¾	+ ¼
Container Co ¼e	2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
Cont Can ¼e	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Cont Bak pf 8	1	109	109	109	+ ½
Cont Diam F .20e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ½
Cont Oil Del .30e	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cooper Bess 1½g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	30	47½	47½	47½	
Corn Prod 2.60	5	57	56⅞	57	
Crane Co 1g	1	19	19	19	
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
Crucible Steel 3g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf †	360	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Cudahy Packing	1	25¼	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½g	1	23¼	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	2	43	42¾	42⅞	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright¼g	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-W A 2	2	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Decca Records 1a	1	25½	25	25	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	10	38½	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
Deere&Co pf 1.40	3	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	52	24⅝	23½	24⅜	+ ⅜
Del Lack&West	20	85⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ¼
Detroit Ed .30e	8	19	18⅞	19	
Diam T Mot 1¼g	4	15½	15¼	15¼	
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	98	98	98	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	80	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ¾e	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Dome Mines h1.60	5	23	22⅞	23	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	8	11¼	11⅜	11¼	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .80g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
duPont de N 1¼ae	*1	139¾	139¾	139¾	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	1	11	11	11	
Eastern Air L	3	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Eastern R M .10e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak pf6 †	10	178	178	178	
Eaton Mfg 3	3	43⅝	42½	43⅝	+1½
El Auto-Lite ½e	3	39½	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
Electric Boat ¾ae	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
El Power & Lt	25	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	69¾	69⅜	69½	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	21	95½	94¾	95	
Ex Storage Bat 2	1	43	43	43	+ ½
El Paso N G 2.40	4	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	35	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †10		96	96	96	+ ½
EPS$5½pf5½ †	50	98	98	98	+1
Eng P S $6pf6 †100		99	99	99	+ ¾
Equit Off Bldg	10	⅞	½	½	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Erie RR ct 1g	11	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl 1ae	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Evans Products	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	10	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Fed M & S ¼e	4	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs ¾e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Fedo Enam ¼ae	3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	6	46¾	46½	46½	— ½
Firestone T&R ¾ae	2	40	40	40	+ ⅛
First T&R pf 6	2	106	106	106	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½	5	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	3	8	8	8	
Follansbee Stl pf	†	60	54	53	54	+1½
Fooc Mach 1¾ag	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	1	13	13	13	
FostWh6pf 1½ †	10	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Freeport Sulph 2	5	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co .20g	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Gair Robert .30g	64	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20	5	15⅞	14⅞	15⅜	+ ¼
Gaylord Cont ½ae	11	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
Gen Am Trans ¾ae	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .15e	11	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	22	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	13	13	13	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak †	60	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Gen Elec 1.40	18	35¼	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	3	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Gen G&E cv pf †	40	116	116	116	
Gen Motors 3ae	13	59	54⅞	55	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	3	128	128	128	+ ¼
Gen Out Advert	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1½ag	2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Gen RySig pf 6 †	40	113¼	113	113	+3
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	10	56	56	56	+2
Gen T&R 1g	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
Gen T&R pf 4½z †	50	101	100½	100½	—1½
GilletteSafR .70g	76	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Goodrich B F 2g	4	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R ¾ae	5	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
Gotham Hosierypf7 †	100	103½	103½	103½	—1½
Graham-Paige Mot	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Consl .45g	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
GraniteCS .52½g	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Grant W F 1.40	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	11	15	15	15	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	9	30⅜	30⅜	30½	
Gt West Sug 2	2	27	27	27	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	6	44⅞	44½	44½	
Gulf Oil 1a	2	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
Hall WF Print 1a	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Hamil Watch .80	4	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	1	16⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Hat Corp Am ½g	1	6½	6¼	6½	
Hayes Mfg	36	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	20	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	7	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Holland Furn 2	1	38	38	38	
Hollander&Son¼ze	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
Homestake Min	2	42⅝	42½	42½	— ¼
Houd-Hersh B 1g	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Houston Oil	78	8¼	8	8	+ ¼
Hrc Bay M&S h2	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Hudson Mot .10e	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	2	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	4	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Illinois Central	16	16⅛	15⅞	16	
Indpls P&L .60e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Inland Steel (1e)	1	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	— ¼
Inspirat C Cop ¼e	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Intercn Corp 1.60	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Interlakelron .35g	3	7¾	7¼	7¾	
Int Harvester 2a	2	71⅛	71	71	
Int Harvester pf7 †	70	170	169½	170	+ ⅜
Int Hydro-Elec A	9	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	13	27⅝	27⅜	27½	
Int Paper	9	14½	14¼	14¾	— ¼
Int Pap pf 5	1	69½	69½	69½	— ⅜
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
IntRyCenApf2¼g†	120	73½	73	73	
Int Silver 3	3	64½	64	64½	+1½
Int Tel & Tel	21	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
Jewel Tea 1	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Johns-Manv ½e	2	88⅜	88½	88⅜	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl 1e	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Jones&LStl pfA 5	1	64	64	64	— ⅛
Kan CPow pfB 6 †	50	124	124	124	Feb25
Kan City South	5	10	10	10	— ¼
Kan City Sou pf2e	12	55⅞	55	55⅞	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H WhA1¼a	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
Kelsey-HWh B ¾ae	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop ¼e*	20	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	— ⅛
Keyst S&W .30e	3	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
Kroger Grocery 2	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	2	30½	30½	30½	
Laclede Gas †	1	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
Laclede Gas pf †	70	66½	66	66	— ½
Lee Rub&Tire ¾ae	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Lehigh C&N .90g	12	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	6	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	16	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
Le Val RR	1	6½	6½	6½	
Lehman Corp 1	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Gl ¼ae	1	43⅜	43⅜	43¾	+ ⅛
LibbyMcN&L .45g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	2	71	71	71	+1
Liggett&My pf7 †	20	176½	176½	176½	+ ¼
Lima Locomotive 2	1	40	40	40	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	2	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Lockheed Aircr 2	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Lorw's Inc 2a	2	58¾	58¼	58¾	
Lone Star Cem ¾e	6	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	7	10¾	10½	10⅝	
Lorillard P 1.20g	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks 3g	2	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
Macy R H 2	13	32¾	32½	32¾	
Mad Sq Gar 1	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Magma Copper ¼ae	1	16½	16½	16½	
Manati Sugar	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Mandel Bros 1¼ag	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	900,186
1944 volume to date	32,919,996
1943 volume to date	40,084,986

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	51.4	Prev. day	51.4
Month ago	50.5	Year ago	46.0
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Marine Mid .08e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
MarketStRy prpf †	120	15½	15¼	15½	
Marshall Field .80	1	14	14	13	+ ⅛
Martin GL 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Martin-Parry	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	2	40½	40½	40½	
Mathieson Alk ¼ae	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Maytag Co	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
McKess&Rob .65e	2	24	23¾	23¾	
McKes & R pf 4	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .15e	7	9	9⅞	9	+ ⅛
Melville Shoe 2	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Mengel Spf 2½g †	41	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	
Mesta Mach 1¼ae	2	28¾	28⅛	28¾	+
Miami Copper ½g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	2	25½	25½	25½	
Minn-Honey Rg 2a	1	74	74	74	+1
Minn-Moline	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Minn & St L Ry	1	55	55	55	+ ⅛
Mission Corp 1g	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	11	11	10¾	11	
Mohawk Carpet 2	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ¾

Financial News and Comment

Gen. Elec. Net Equals $1.56 On Common

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co. reported preliminary net income for 1943 of $44,923,000, equal to $1.56 a common share, compared with $45,082,000 or $1.56 reported for 1942.

This income was earned on sales amounting to $1,358,000,000 which established a new high, or 39 per cent more than in 1942. The 1943 shipments were more than four times as great as the average for the five years ended in 1940.

The company set aside from 1943 income a total of $18,500,000 as a reserve for postwar contingencies. This amount equaled the estimated postwar tax refund for 1943.

Other earnings statements follow:

Radio Corp. of America reported in its annual statement net profit of $10,192,482 for 1943 against $9,002,437 in 1942. After payment of preferred dividends there was a balance equal to 50 cents a share on the common stock compared with 41 cents in the previous year. Total gross income from all sources amounted to $294,535,362 compared with $197,024,056 in 1942.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. and subsidiaries show net profit for 1943 of $5,429,431, equal to 51 cents a common share after provision for preferred dividends, against $5,551,657 or 52 cents a share reported for 1942. Net for last year was after provision of $750,000 for contingencies while in 1942 provision for this purpose was $500,000.

The Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $4,340,619 equal to $4.33 a common share, compared with $4,552,282 or $4.56 in 1942.

The Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $3,119,725 equal to $5.38 a preferred share after dividend requirements on $4.50 prior preferred stock, compared with $3,168,709 or $5.51 a preferred share the previous year. Unpaid dividends on $6 preferred stock amounted to $29.25 a share on Dec. 31.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. and domestic subsidiaries reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $2,483,057, equal to $3.38 a share, compared with $2,234,079 or $3.04 for 1942.

Transfer of FSCC To Legislative Control Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republican congressional food study committee has submitted a bill to transfer functions of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, created by presidential order, to legislative control.

The proposal to take control over the distribution of excess food and agricultural commodities was introduced in the House, for the committee, by Representative Phillips (R) of California, a member of its steering committee.

The legislation would set up a corporation and give it authority to carry into effect "an integrated and co-ordinated government policy which would be managed by persons of experience."

N. E. Telephone Net In '43 $6.20 Share

By the Associated Press

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has reported a net income of $9,645,971 for 1943, equal to $6.20 per common share, compared with $9,408,218, or $6.05 a share in 1942.

At the same time the company reported that J. J. Robinson will retire as president at the end of February and will be succeeded by Vice-President Joe E. Harrell.

In his last report as president of the company, Mr. Robinson said that the net profit available for dividends in 1943 was, with a single exception, the lowest in percentage of revenue for any year since 1925, including the depression period. The single exception, he said, was in 1938 when a hurricane swept New England.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

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Postwar Plans Place Emphasis Mainly on Private Enterprise

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The American on Main Street, that is, the man whom you and I know, is beginning to believe that the reconversion period, to say nothing of the immediate postwar period, is not going to be the deplorable affair that alarmists have conjured up, with millions of unemployed roaming the streets of the nation's big cities and a vast, ballooning WPA the only answer. The reason for this more confident attitude is the overwhelming evidence that leaders, thinkers, practical businessmen everywhere are preparing for the contingency, are studying possibilities, laying plans, forming committees to meet the problems of Demobilization Day—and after.

The public is aware that there are some fifteen committees in the House and Senate concerned with postwar planning. Five of these are dealing with general problems and ten are engaged in specific postwar studies. It is hearing more, too, of one of the most effective organizations yet devised for putting men in constructive jobs, that body of 24,500 businessmen who are members of the non-governmental group known as the Committee for Economic Development. This organization, which is in close touch with concerns that represent some three quarters of the nation's industrial capacity, has already set up rising 1,400 community and other committees throughout the country, all aiming at postwar production in their respective areas 25 to 40 per cent above the last peacetime year.

Same Basic Philsosophy

Today the spotlight is focussed on another development to speed reconversion and postwar readjustment, the Baruch-Hancock report and the demobilization plan submitted by the Senate Committee on Postwar Planning. While these represent the executive and the legislative approach to the problem and differ as to procedures and certain policies, they are really one in the basic philosophy underlying the program—both predicate a successful outcome upon the tried principles of private enterprise. Both are parallel in their attack upon such questions as contract termination, surplus disposal, government plant sales and other reconversion matters.

Aside from the fact that the Senate Committee plan calls for a new Office of Demobilization, while the Baruch report would utilize present agencies, especially the Office of War Mobilization, the primary difference between the two programs is on the question of where the responsibility lies. Congress should decide the policies, says Senator Walter George, chairman of the Senate Committee. It should lie with the executive branch, says the Baruch-Hancock report. Both, however, call for collaboration of the demobilization agencies with a joint Congressional committee.

Realistic Approach Seen

Regardless of whether the George-Murray demobilization bill of the Baruch-Hancock plan will eventually have the right of way, it seems certain that a long step has been made in meeting the economic and financial problems that may plague business enterprises with the coming of German defeat, then that of Japan, and the cessation in large part of war goods production. For it can be seen by perusing the details of the two programs that a most realistic approach is being made to industrial reconversion, particularly with regard to termination settlement, interim financing, removal of government material and right of appeal.

Already, the President has begun to implement the Baruch-Hancock report by setting up the Surplus War Property Administration under the OWM. He has appointed as administrator William L. Clayton who this week moved to organize the Surplus Property Board, which has been given wide powers under executive order to dispose of surplus Federal property. Mr. Clayton said that his first big task would be to make available for civilian use things the army says it doesn't need. Thus, the executive has a head start on Congress. It is to be hoped that pique will not prevent the legislators from collaborating in a joint program which will embody the best features of both plans.

Conservative thinking

What stands out in a cursory view of the two plans is the fact that both bear the imprint of conservative thinking. Each is concerned with disposing of billions of dollars of property in such a way as not to add to the confusions of the conversion period or to make it more difficult for business to go about its way to find a normal market for its products. Mr. John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said this week that the selling would be "in a gold-fish" bowl for the whole world to see and that the department intended to rely heavily upon the advice of individual businessmen and of trade associations.

It should be a matter of comfort to those who are concerned with the fostering of individual enterprise and keeping the wheels of industry humming that in the two programs there is little evidence of any reliance upon what has been called the New Deal policy of public spending. There is the suggestion, of course, of a "shelf of public works," but merely as a stop gap. The emphasis is rather upon getting government out of business and letting private enterprise carry the ball. If it be granted that a good deal of the New Deal program has shown a leftish bent, then the reconversion and postwar programs represent a distinct bearing to the right.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 39
Trades and Exchanges (Part I)

Among the forms of transactions to which consideration must be given in preparing a Federal income tax return are trades and exchanges of property. When a person receives goods for services, as in the case of a workman taking groceries for wages, or a lawyer receiving securities for professional services, a question of income tax liability arises. It also arises when a farmer trades farm produce for services or goods, such as groceries or farm equipment, or when cattle or farms or other property is traded. It arises frequently in security transactions, particularly in reorganizations, where one form of security is exchanged for another form of security of the same or a different corporation. All such transactions may give rise to taxable gain.

In the case where a taxpayer exchanges his services for goods or property—for instance, a carpenter who puts up shelves for a grocer and is paid in groceries—the fair market value of the goods or property received is considered as ordinary income and should be reported in item 1 (Wages, salaries, etc.) of either short Form 1040A or long Form 1040.

Taxpayers who have income from any other kind of trade or exchange must use long Form 1040. If farm produce is exchanged for merchandise, groceries, or the like, the market value of the articles received in exchange is to be included in gross income. In this instance, if a farmer traded cabbages for $10 worth of harness, he should include the $10 in his farm income, and the cost of raising the cabbages will be included in the farm expenses used in determining net income from the farm business. Where property is exchanged for property of another kind, or for services, the transaction may give rise to a capital gain or loss (if the property exchanged is a capital asset), reportable in Schedule B, item 6(a) of the return Form 1040; and where the property exchanged is not a capital asset the transaction may give rise to ordinary gain or loss reportable in Schedule B and item 6 (b) of the return Form 1040. In such cases, the measure of gain or loss is the difference between the basis of the property exchanged and the fair market value of the property received in exchange.

Where, however, property is exchanged for property of a like kind, the transaction, wthin certain definite limitations, is considered as giving rise neither to gain nor to loss, and accordingly is nontaxable.

The general provision regarding nontaxable exchanges is that the property exchanged must have been held for productive use in a trade or business or for investment, and exchanged solely for property of a like kind to be held either for productive use in trade or business or for investment. The simplest example of such an exchange would be a trade of work horses.

It sometimes happens that a taxpayer has an involuntary gain, as when property is sold under condemnation, or is destroyed or stolen, with the receipt of insurance. If the proceeds of involuntary conversion are "forthwith in good faith invested in property which is similar or related in service or use to the property converted," no gain shall be recognized. If, however, any part of the money received is not so reinvested, the gain in excess of the amount not reinvested would be taxable. The taxpayer must be able to prove that the money received was the money actually received in such other property. Moreover, certain restrictions are imposed on the kind of property in which reinvestment may be made. For instance, an investment in improved real estate of the proceeds from forced sale of unimproved real estate, would not be considered as an investment in property "similar or related in service or use," and any gain would be taxable.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, February 26, 1944

A Saturday Page

Movie Film to 'Sell the Schools' To Your Local Taxpayers

By Lyne S. Metcalfe
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

I. It is up to the schools of the community to prepare the youth of today for a new kind of world—a world of design, of invention, of wonderful new conveniences.

II. Students of today must face new problems of living and earning in an age of air-travel, television, electronics, plastics and lighter metals.

III. The capacity of produce and consume can only come in such an era through an educational system streamlined to develop it.

IV. This calls not only for adequate modern teaching equipment in workshop and classroom but also for better-paid teachers.

V. Every tax dollar spent in this direction is a profitable investment for the community and the taxpayer.

The above is the theme of a new sound motion picture, "Pop Rings the Bell—Dedicated to America's Future, the Youth of Today," produced for the National School Service Institute by the Jam Handy Organization. The film is two reels in length, and 16 mm. prints are available for showings in every community in the country. Its purpose is to show groups of taxpayers, first, the growing needs of the school for modern teaching equipment; second, that every dollar spent in this direction is a rich investment for taxpayer, community and Nation.

The 200 members of the Institute have undertaken to arrange these showings in co-operation with educators, school heads, school groups and educational organizations before civic clubs and civic organizations, service clubs, parent-teacher groups, and taxpayers generally.

A simple human-interest story has been selected to tell the story of school needs. Principal Forsythe of the typical "Middleton School" is called upon to defend a request for more tax money for school equipment before four leading businessmen-taxpayers, on the occasion of a back-to-school gathering. The businessmen cannot see why the school should have more money. Mr. Forsythe is armed with the facts and knows how to present them dramatically, forcefully. The informal meeting takes place in his office at the school.

"Pop" Gregor, school custodian, local oldtimer, and popular with everyone is there, lending his moral support to the Principal. He knows what the school has done for Middleton in the past, and for everyone living in it, and he tells them about it. He "rings the bell."

Mr. Forsythe's presentation includes some motion picture scenes of school classroom and workshop activities, stressing the kind of equipment needed to teach for today and tomorrow—machine shop, sewing and cooking class, global geography studies, etc. Mr. Forsythe also stresses the need for better-paid teachers to meet the new demands.

"Teaching is no longer a mere matter of book study and home work assignments," he tells them, "but of adequate teaching equipment for classroom and school shop."

This presentation has been filmed in a way to serve the purposes of every school in America, all of which more or less face the same problems. It is designed to wake up hard-boiled taxpayers to the realization of what a good investment the Middleton school really is.

For detailed information regarding showings of this film, address The National School Service Institute, Shop 307, Palmer House, Chicago (3), Ill.

Courtesy of the Jam Handy Organization

Three stills from the sound motion picture, "Pop Rings the Bell," a two-reeler designed to win taxpayers to the value of adequately equipped schoolrooms and better-paid teachers. Above, left, is a reminder that education for living in the modern world has to deal with more than textbooks. Right, another reminder, the home economics department with its up-to-date equipment. Below—Parents (in the movie) on tour in the school shops.

Children Solve the Toy Problem

All in the Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dubuque, Iowa

My small sons had saved their pennies and nickels, over and above the quota they put into War Stamps, in order to buy a toy "jeep."

The big day, on which they reached the sum of 51 cents each, arrived. They were up with the dawn, ate their breakfast and did their Saturday work of dusting, with great care, the legs of all chairs and tables. Then they took the bus downtown to the store where the jeeps had been displayed. In less than an hour they returned, empty handed.

"The 'jeeps' are all sold," the five-year-old told me, and all the joy had gone out of his face.

Then the older boy spoke: "There aren't any 'jeeps' or wagons or airplanes or balls. There aren't any toys at all, except animals and dolls and some wooden things for little children. What are boys going to do, mother? What will we play with?"

My older son was deeply troubled, and the younger lad was on the verge of tears. Something had to be done quickly. So I said on the spur of the moment: "You can make your own toys. It's much more fun than buying them. And you can put the money you save into more war stamps."

"Could we make a 'jeep,' mother?" cried the five-year-old, his eyes sparkling with excitement.

Having taken the plunge, I had to keep right on.

"Of course," I said, with conviction. "It takes just a little time and patience."

"Let's make one now, mother," cried the boys. "Come on down to the basement, and we'll start working right away."

I had not bargained for this! First of all, I had some fruit to be canned, and secondly I'm no carpenter. I longed for the pre-war days when my husband did not have to work on Saturday. But, having suggested that they make toys, I had to give the lads a definite assignment.

"You must make the 'jeep' yourselves," I answered. "It wouldn't be any fun for you if I did it. The real joy of homemade toys is the actual making of them. I'll give you some suggestions and you do the work."

"That's fair enough, mother," returned the older lad, gravely. "You give us a few hints."

"Well," I said, entering into the spirit of the work, "down in the basement is a box of broken and discarded toys. You ought to be able to find some of the parts for your 'jeep' in that old play box. You may use the nails Uncle Joe gave you in the spring, and you have the new load of kindling blocks for your wood."

They rushed to the basement and got out their tool chest. I heard the almost-forgotten playbox being hauled out of its corner. Then followed a pounding the like of which I haven't heard since the memorable occasion when my husband built a picnic table.

Neighbor lads, attracted by the noise, came to see what it was all about and joined the toy-makers. Two little girls peeped in the basement door and were invited to help.

"You may paint the 'jeep' when we're finished," I heard my younger son, Alan, say quite graciously. He's fond of girls and thinks they have good ideas.

The work went on and at lunch time I had to practically hoist them out of the basement. They ate swiftly, with far-away expressions. They worked in the basement all afternoon.

This was the result of the labors of the children:

1. A "jeep," made from blocks of soft pine. Four rubber-tired wheels, salvaged from the little lawn mowers they had used in their baby days, and a steering wheel from an old-fashioned toy Ford, furnished the essential parts. The girls painted the wood an army green, mixing brown and yellow and green from their paint box.

2. A machine gun, mounted on a base, and equipped with a sight and handle. It was made from four large blocks of pine, two medium sized nails and a spike, a three foot bean pole.

3. An anti-aircraft gun, mounted on wheels, and capable of being elevated or lowered. The boys made this from pine blocks, the wheels and floor of an old wagon, a spike, two old Holgate blocks and a broom handle.

4. A table and four chairs—all fashioned from blocks of pine.

5. A doll bed—as a concession to the girls.

For the remainder of the vacation period, our basement resounded, at regular intervals, to the thud of hammers, and the happy laughter of busy boys and girls as they built toy after toy from odds salvaged from playboxes, and from the pine blocks.

Grown-ups sometimes need to use their imaginations to determine just what kind of toy has been produced—but no imagination is necessary to note the vast amount of pleasure and profit the children get from making their own playthings.

Auleen Bordeaux Eberhardt

Give Pupils More Challenging Schoolwork, Urges Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chambersburg, Pa.

American education from elementary school through university must be reformed if it is to fit the nation's young people for their part in the postwar world, in the opinion of Miss Mary Belle McElwain, acting dean of Wilson College and for more than four decades an educator of young women.

"The Army and the Navy are discovering that too many men cannot read intelligently, are unable to do simple arithmetic, and have little or no knowledge of foreign languages," Miss McElwain asserts. "Government and industry are confronted by a serious shortage of men and women trained in mathematics and the sciences."

Miss McElwain attributes this state of affairs to the educational policies of the last twenty-five years, which have been aimed at making everything "easy and pleasant" for the nation's youth.

Dropped Because Hard!

"Because Latin, Greek, and mathematics, the cornerstones of sound education, cannot be learned without work, they were removed from their former preeminence in the curriculum," Miss McElwain says. "Deprived of such basic training, young people have found it difficult to acquire facility in foreign languages and in some cases impossible to understand the sciences."

The elementary schools have been included in the "education made easy" process, Miss McElwain declares. As a result, "our boys and girls can't read, write, spell, or count." A child "likes the challenge of a hard task properly presented" and is being cheated when he "is permitted to work below his capacity," she adds.

Wilson's acting dean advocates vocational training for young people whose talents are mechanical rather than intellectual. Introduction of a sufficient number of vocational education programs has been too long delayed, she holds.

Classics and Mathematics

"For the benefit of the intellectually gifted, the classics and mathematics should be restored to the curriculum as the subjects which most effectively discipline the mind, stir the imagination and broaden the intellectual horizon," Miss McElwain says. "If able students are permitted in their inexperience to deprive themselves of a study of these subjects the future leaders of our democracy are being cheated of the intellectual heritage and historical background which is their rightful heritage.

"We have catered to individualism and failed to deal fairly with the individual," she continues. We have closed our eyes to the only safe investment for our money—the safeguarding of the minds and characters of our citizens."

"The immediate reform of our educational system is work for parents and teachers, supported and abetted by taxpayers, school boards, politicians. It is the proclivity of human nature to say 'it is not my affair' but thorough education of each oncoming generation is the affair of every human being who cares about civilization."

Children's Librarian

Students, counselors, librarians, and others interested in library work will find helpful information in a six-page leaflet on "The Occupation of the Children's Librarian," by Sarah A. Beard, published by Occupational Index, Inc., at New York University. Single copies are 25 cents, cash with order. This is one of a series of 68 such leaflets describing opportunities in 68 different occupations. Each one covers the nature of the work, abilities and training required, income, and miscellaneous advantages and disadvantages.

Through the Editor's Window

Plain Talk to Citizens

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

News Item: "Enrollment in Schools of Education is dangerously low."

You who would build a world where man may live
And work in dignity and freedom, clear
That service is his duty, holding dear
Honor and truth, ready his best to give:
How can you hope this postwar realm to see
If—although other plans with care are wrought—
You leave unfilled the schools wherein are taught
The youth who will tomorrow's teachers be?

Make it a work as honored as the rest,
As fairly paid, protected, and as free:
See that your words at home with this agree,
That your own youngsters list it with the best.

Only in such a way can you be sure
Your plans so full of promise will endure.

Encyclopedia of Education

The Encyclopedia of Modern Education. Harry N. Rivlin, Editor. Herbert Schueler, Associate Editor. Published by the Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th, New York, $10.

Begun several years ago, this interesting and useful basic volume on education represents the cooperative effort of some 200 educators from all parts of the United States and many other countries. It is in effect a survey of education today, particularly in the United States, its philosophy, curriculum practices, and administrative procedures. The term "modern" is used to mean contemporary in the sense of alive and significant, but not in any radical or specialized sense.

Although limited to areas that are clearly within the field of education or that lie in closely related fields, the scope of this volume is broad. The articles range from those on preschool education and nursery schools to adult education and higher education; from the problems of class size to the core curriculum, and from the education of gifted children to the educational philosophy of the Japanese. One of the features of the Encyclopedia is brief articles on the educational systems of all countries in the Americas as well as of many of the countries elsewhere. There are also articles on men of an earlier day who have deeply influenced modern education, as on Pestalozzi, Horace Mann, Comenius, as well as on moderns like Dewey and Thorndike.

"One of the major problems," said Professor Rivlin, "was that of approximating objectivity in a field that is often sharply controversial." In some instances, separate articles were prepared by exponents of different points of view. For example, Dr. W. C. Bagley prepared an article on "The Essentialists," and Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick wrote the article on "Progressive Education." In other cases it was possible to present various points of view in the same article, as for example the one on "Promotion."

The advisory board is comprised of eight educators who are experts in different fields, and the contributors include superintendents, principals, directors of special activities, deans, professors, teachers, a former European Minister of Education, a warden of a state prison, and many others. While such a volume should not take the place of the many separate books on education which enrich the professional educator and others who are interested, it is a useful and worthy backlog for a personal, professional, or institutional library in this field.

Chinese Naval Students

The story of the naval unit at Swarthmore would not be complete without some mention of the 49 Chinese naval officers who have been assigned to the College for the current term. Early in the fall the College was asked to receive this unusual group as soon as it should arrive in this country. The men appeared on the campus on October 25 and began classes on November 1. As a result of a Lend-Lease agreement between the United States and China, they are here under the aegis of our Navy for three to five months of work in English before being assigned to various technical Naval Training Schools. They live in Wharton Hall, have meals in the college dining room, and participate to an increasing degree in the social life of the College. While their present program of instruction under the direction of Professor Philip Hicks consists of work in English with a special group of eight instructors, it is hoped that the most advanced of them will soon be able to take some courses in mathematics, physics, or engineering in the regular curriculum. They constitute a group as delightful as they are different. We have as much to learn from them as they from us. Friendships are now being formed which in the years ahead will stretch across the Pacific and help to unite our country with theirs in ever closer understanding. Swarthmore is both happy and proud to have them here, and we shall say goodbye, when the time comes, with regret and warm good wishes.

John W. Nason in his "Report of the President."

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: Would you say "I feel bad" or "I feel badly"? If "I feel calm" is correct, then why not "I feel bad," meaning not well?

Answer: An easy and fairly reliable way of deciding whether to follow *feel* and such verbs by an adjective or an adverb is to substitute the proper part of the verb *to be*, followed by the adjective form. If the result is still what you mean, then you are correct in using the adjective after *feel*. If, however, by doing this you have changed the sense, then you should have an adverb after *feel*. For example, "I feel bad—I am bad." (The result is not what you mean, so *I feel badly* is correct.) I feel calm—I am calm. (The result is still what you mean, so *calm* and not *calmly* is correct.) And here is another, often misused: I feel good—I am good. Do you mean that you *are good*? Don't you mean instead that you feel *well*, the adverb? Of course, if you felt like being a good girl, you would rightly say "I feel good," but not to mean that you are feeling healthy and well. Verbs like *feel* have this double usage, one of action, and the other of merely being. The one takes an adverb after it, the other takes an adjective which modifies the subject.

Write the Education Editor

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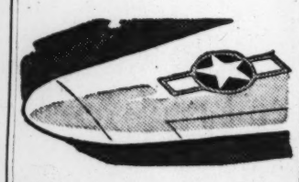

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The war has given geography a new interest in home and school. Global and polar projection maps with emphasis on aviation are essential. Such maps are a feature of the *Stull-Hatch Geographies*, which include *victory maps* showing the countries of the world as the United Nations have pledged them to be after victory.

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McSpaden Is In Front At New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26 (AP)—Gunning for his fourth major golf triumph of the winter circuit, Harold (Jug) McSpaden led the field today into the second round of the $5,000 New Orleans open.

McSpaden climbed on top of the heap yesterday with a four-under-par 32-36—68. A stiff wind shortened the Merion, Pa., pro's tee shots, but he had his putter under almost perfect control.

One Eagle

The leader played six-under-par golf on the first six holes, rapping out four birdies and an eagle, to finish the nine within a stroke of the course record. A couple of bogies on the incoming nine took some of the edge off his performance, yet left him a full two strokes ahead of his nearest rivals, Sammy Byrd and Craig Wood.

Byrd and the long-hitting Wood each carded a 70, and Byron Nelson finished with a 71, the only other player in the field to beat par. Jimmy Hines, Amsterdam, N. Y., pro, shot even par with a 36-36—72, and recalled that in two tune-up rounds for the tourney he had managed a pair of "downright misleading 70's."

Milton Demaret of Houston, Texas, brother of the colorful Jimmy who won the New Orleans open in 1940, posted a 38-35—73 to remain on the heels of the leaders, along with Leonard Dodson of Kansas City, who registered a 37-36—73. Demaret's payoff shot was a short approach which he plunked squarely into the cup on the 18th.

Pro-Amateur

Among a crop of half a dozen golfers who shot 74's was Melvin "Chick" Harbert, a private on leave from the Army Air Forces Training Command at Lincoln, Neb., and winner of the pro-amateur tourney which preceded the open.

In the pro-amateur appetizer, Harbert posted a 68, spanking out the longest, cleanest drives of the day over the tricky City Park Course.

Others with 74's in the opening round were Joe Kirkwood, Philadelphia; Harry Cooper, Minneapolis; Joe Ezar, Waco, Texas; Dave Clark, Galveston, Texas., and Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind.

The current test is a 72-hole medal play affair.

Jimmie Foxx Will Try to Come Back With Chicago Cubs

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Jimmie Foxx, the one time American League batting and home run champion, is planning a comeback after a year's layoff.

Foxx, rejected for Army service after he failed to pass his physical examination, voluntarily retired after the 1942 season after being with the Cubs four months. The big first baseman garnered many a record in his 17 seasons in the American League, but nary a one as a Cub, hitting .205 in 70 games.

Vice-President Jim Gallagher of the Cubs said Foxx, three times American League most-valuable player, would apply to Commissioner K. M. Landis for transfer from the voluntarily retired to the active list.

Al Milnar In

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26 (AP)—Al Milnar, 31-year-old St. Louis Browns left-handed pitcher, passed his pre-induction physical examination and was assigned to the Army.

Milnar, who began his baseball career on Cleveland sandlots and later graduated to the Cleveland Indians pitching staff, was traded to the Browns last season.

Crescents Here for Series Against Olympics at Arena

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn Crescents haven't beaten Boston Olympics in seven games this year and they have been outscored 51 goals to 22 by the local champions, but still the 'Pics are not taking their opponents this week end too lightly. The teams face off in a two-game series at the Arena tonight and tomorrow evening.

Under the capable leadership of chunky Hank D'Amore, the inverted Pyramid that skates like a man, the Crescents every now and then manage to mess up the works in the Eastern Hockey League, and more lately have become a high-scoring combination. With Hank himself showing the way as he took over the individual scoring race—ahead of the 'Pics' Tommy Brennan—the team's latest efforts were a 7-9 loss and an 8-8 tie with Philadelphia Falcons.

Brennan's absence with the Bruins precludes any duel with D'Amore for scoring honors, and Hank may add enough points this week end to forestall any late rush by the Olympics' right winger. According to latest figures D'Amore leads Brennan by four points.

From here in the Olympics will be attempting to see how much of the Won-and-lost record they can run up in the league. Victors already 32 times in 34 starts, the 'Pics hope to finish the season with a record that won't be approached for a long time. In addition to this mark, the 'Pics also possess another record of 17 straight victories. Oddly enough, the local skaters have not played one tie game this season.

Both games here this week will start at 8:30 p. m. With the exception of Brennan and Clarence Schmidt, Coach Hago Harrington will have his full squad on hand. In addition Joe Schmidt is scheduled to return to action after being sidelined with an injured knee, while Gerry Bauer is due back from Canada for the first competition since the Christmas holidays.

* * *

Briefs: Meanwhile, the Bruins are preparing to tackle Montreal Canadiens in the Forum tonight, and are hopeful of keeping the door from closing further on their play-off hopes . . . Bruins have lost their last three starts—to Detroit here and to Toronto and Detroit on the road . . . But Bruins have one incentive for beating the Flying Frenchmen . . . Remember back at the start of the year the B's handed Canadiens their first defeat after they had gone 14 games in a row without defeat? . . . Well, the Bostonians would like to be the first team to defeat Montreal at the Forum, for Canadiens are undefeated there in 20 straight games this season.

* * *

Tonight's other National Hockey League game pits Chicago Black Hawks against Maple Leafs in Toronto . . . Hawks are two points ahead of Bruins and have played one less game . . . If the Bruins can pull themselves together, the fight for that fourth and final play-off spot—now occupied by Chicago—can prove extremely interesting . . . Tomorrow night Canadiens go to Detroit, where they can win the league championship, and Rangers go to Chicago.

* * *

Doug Bentley of Chicago is a serious threat to Herb Cain's leadership of the NHL scoring parade and to retain the title he won last year . . . The five points he got against Rangers last Tuesday brought his total to 59, six behind Herb and 14 behind his record-equaling total a year ago . . . And Hawks have 11 games to 10 for Bruins . . . Horeover, Bentley is a notoriously strong finisher . . . Cowley's return, however, may save Cain's lead.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Catcher Bill Dickey signed 1941 baseball contract with New York Yankees.

Five Years Ago

Henry Picard won Thomasville, Ga., golf open with score of 211.

New Ice Skating Champion

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26 (AP)—New champions reigned today with five of the six events of the national figure skating meet completed. The tournament ends tonight.

In the men's novice division, Richard Button, Philadelphia, won the allmost phenomenal placing of five firsts in the judges' balloting to take the title. The runner-up was Jean Pierre Brunet, New York. Others finished in the following order: John Lettingarver, St. Paul; Willie Blocker, Hynes, Calif.; Charles Brinkman, Philadelphia; Edward Von Der Bosch, Chicago, and Tommy Gilshannon, Tacoma, Wash.

Champion in the novice ladies' division is Eileen Seigh, Brooklyn. The remainder of the field finished in this order: Donna Jean Pspisil, New York; Jane Weiss, Boston; Virginia Baxter, Detroit; Bonnie Paterson, Chicago; Patricia Hoyt, San Francisco; Peggy Hoyt, Berkeley, Calif., and Lois Johnson, Chicago.

James Lockhead, Jr., of San Francisco, copped the junior men's singles with Michael McGean, Cleveland, finishing second and Robert J. Swenning, New York, third.

Madelon Olson, St. Paul; Minn., won the ladies' junior singles class with Shirley Irene Lander, Seattle, finishing second, Joan Yocum, Chicago, in third and Jeanne Peterson, Minneapolis, fourth.

Champions in the junior pair division are Donna Jeanne Pospisil and Jean Pierre Brunet, New York. Others finished in this order: Karol Kennedy and Peter Kennedy, Seattle; Sally Blair and Huntington Blair, Cleveland; Joan Frazier and Michael McGean, Cleveland, and Catherine McDonald and Tommy Gilshannon, Tacoma, Wash.

Only the first events in the ladies' senior singles, the school figures, were staged yesterday with the finals set for today. Gretchen Merrill, Boston, defending champion, was first, followed by Ramona Allen, Berkeley, Calif., Deedee Ahrens, St. Paul; Dorothy Goos, New York; Margaret Grant, St. Paul.

Records Unlikely Says Littlefield

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Don't look for many record-breaking performances in the 1944 track season, advises Clyde Littlefield, now in his 24th year as coach of the University of Texas thinly-clads.

"It is impossible to say definitely what the coming season in America has in store for us," declares the veteran mentor who has produced some of the greatest track and field men in the country.

"We cannot make plans very far ahead for training men. The boys are coming and going too fast and are kept too busy with heavy naval schedules."

Bill Dickey Forgot Speech at Dinner

NEW YORK (AP)—Bill Dickey, one of the quietest guys in baseball, "lost his tongue" when the New York baseball writers awarded him the "player of the year" award. And Bill had a good speech to deliver.

Bill referred to the late hour, but here's what he was going to say until he forgot his lines:

"I've tried staying up late a few times in the city in the past, but whenever I did I always ran into Joe McCarthy."

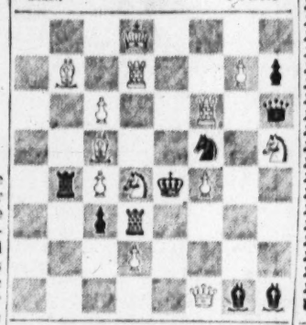
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

February 26, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2649
By F. Janet

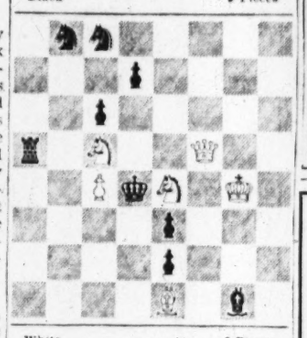
Black — 9 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces
3K4/1B1R2Pp/2P2R1q/2B2k1Kt/-1rPKtkP2/2pr4/3P4/5Qbb
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, British Chess Problem Society, 1918. Frank Janet of Mount Vernon, New York, was a "Good Companion.")

Problem No. 2650
By Walter Jacobs

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces
1ktkt5/3p4/2p5/r1Kt2Q2/2PkKt1K1/-4p3/4p3/4B1b1
White to play and mate in three
(Walter Jacobs, former problem editor of the Chess Review, mixes chess and mathematics, being a statistician with the Government. This problem won first prize, American Chess Bulletin, 1941.)

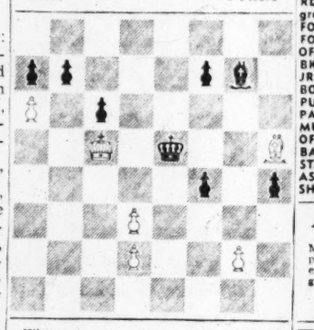
Solutions to Problems

No. 2647, Q-K7
No. 2648, K-R5

End-Game No. 687. White wins: 13 KtxP, KxKt; 14 Q-R5ch, P-Kt3; 15 BxPch, PxB; 16 QxR, B-KB4; 17 QR-K, B-K5; 18 RxB, PxR; 19, Q-B6ch, Resigns.

End-Game No. 688
By A. O. Herbstmann

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces
White to play and win
(More of Cherney's "Chessboard Magic," originally awarded fifth prize, Pravdi, 1927. In the main variation White mates in six!)

Forsyth Notation

For the benefit of those who write to ask about the mysterious numbers and figures which are given beneath problem diagrams, here is another explanation. The Forsyth notation is a simple method of giving a position with numbers and figures. Numbers represent vacant squares, consecutively counted left to right. Small letters represent black pieces and large letters white pieces. Begin at the upper left-hand corner, and separate the ranks with obliques (/). For example, under Problem No. 2649, the notation is 3K4/-1B1R2Pp, etc. This means simply 3 vacant squares, White King, 4 vacant squares, then on the 7th rank, 1 vacant square, White Bishop, 1 vacant square, White Rook, 2 vacant squares, White Pawn, black pawn.

This notation gives a check against the diagrammed position, and, of course, can be used to give a position with no diagram.

Albert B. Hodges

Oldtimers will recall the name of Albert B. Hodges. In 1894, he defeated Showalter and thereby won the United States championship. He gave up the title in 1896, since he was unable to spare the time from his business duties for a match. But he did find time to play as a member of the United States team in all 13 of the cable matches with England, and made a score of five wins and eight draws, a record unexcelled by any other player. These matches were played from 1893 to 1906.

Hodges was born July 21, 1861, and for the past 50 years or so, until his passing this month, lived in Staten Island, where he was secretary to the governor of Sailor's Snug Harbor. He was active in the Staten Island Chess Club in the past few years. He played Zukertort, Steinitz, Lasker, Capablanca, and Alekhine across the board, and once made a special trip to New Orleans to see Paul Morphy, then in retirement.

The game below shows how he defeated Dr. Lasker when he visited New York in 1892 shortly before he won the championship of the world. The game was played with clocks, and Dr. Lasker soon found that he had underestimated his young rival.

Ruy Lopez

Lasker White	Hodges Black	Lasker White	Hodges Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 B-Kt2	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 Q-QB4	Kt-R4
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3	25 P-B4	P-QKt4
4 Kt-B3	B-Q2	26 Q-B3	Kt-K2
5 Castles	KKt-K2	27 QxRP	KtxBP
6 P-Q3	Kt-Kt3	28 QxKtP	Q-R3
7 B-K3	B-K2	29 Kt-B2	Q-Kt4
8 P-Q4	Castles	30 B-K4	Kt-B4
9 B-QB4	B-Kt5	31 Q-B4	Kt-K6
10 P-Q5	Kt-Kt	32 B-KB3	KtxR
11 P-KR3	BxKt	33 RxKt	Q-R5
12 QxB	P-KB4	34 Q-K4	KtxPch
13 PxP	Kt-R5	35 KtxKt	QxQ
14 Q-Kt4	KtxP	36 BxQ	RxRch
15 B-Q2	Kt-Q2	37 K-R2	R-K8
16 B-Q3	P-KKt3	38 B-Q3	P-K5
17 Kt-K4	R-B2	39 B-B4	B-B3
18 QR-K	Q-KB	40 BxB	RxB
19 Kt-B3	P-QR3	41 K-Kt3	P-K6
20 Kt-Q	Q-Kt2	42 Kt-Kt5	R-B7
21 B-B3	QR-KB	43 B-Q3	R-KKt8
22 P-Kt4	B-Q	Resigns	

Marshall Championship

This game from the current Marshall Chess Club championship tournament shows how Pfc. Herbert Seidman keeps the lead in the standing. His score of 10½-½ is closely challenged by A. S. Pinkus, with 9½-1½, and the three final rounds will determine the ultimate winner.

Center Counter-Gambit

Richman White	Seidman Black	Richman White	Seidman Black
1 P-K4	P-Q4	17 Q-B3	B-Q6
2 PxP	Kt-KB3	18 B-K3	Q-R5
3 P-QB4	P-B3	19 KR-B	BxKt
4 P-Q4	PxP	20 BxB	BxP
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	21 B-B5	BxQR
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	22 BxR	RxB
7 B-Q3	PxP	23 BxP	B-K6
8 BxBP	B-K2	24 P-Kt3	Q-R3
9 Castles	Castles	25 R-B5	B-Q5
10 B-B4	P-QR3	26 R-B2	Kt-K4
11 P-Q5	PxR	27 QxP	Kt-Kt5
12 KtxP	KtxKt	28 Q-K4	BxPch
13 BxKt	Q-Kt3	29 RxR	KtxR
14 Q-K2	B-B3	30 Q-K2	Kt-Q8
15 Kt-K5	B-B4	31 B-B4	Q-K6ch
16 Kt-B4	Q-Q5	Resigns	

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	—Goals— For	Agst
Montreal	29	4	7	65	174	85
Detroit	20	14	6	46	169	136
Toronto	19	19	4	42	176	149
Chicago	17	18	4	38	142	152
Boston	16	20	4	36	175	197
New York	6	32	3	15	135	252

Miler Dodds in Nationals

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Gil Dodds needs to clip only seven-tenths of a second off his 4:08 effort of a week ago to set a new indoor mile record tonight in the feature event of the National AAU track championships at Madison Square Garden.

Bill Hulse, Don Burnham, and the Hume twins from Michigan, Ross and Robert, will be on hand to see that he doesn't get lonely in the last quarter and slack off from his blazing early pace. Hulse, who was unable to compete last week, was reported in good condition yesterday.

The present indoor mile standard of 4:07.4 is held jointly by Glenn Cunningham, Chuck Fenske and Leslie MacMitchell.

Although the fans glean their biggest thrill from the mile, keen competition is promised in each of the 16 classes. Cornelius Warmerdam makes his only eastern competitive appearance in the pole vault, a task for which he has been prepping with 13 foot 10-inch efforts in his spare time at Monmouth, Ill., where he is a Navy pre-flight student.

Johnny Fulton of Stanford and Joe Nowicki of Rochester resume their middle distance feuding in the 1,000-yard event with AAU officials warning against any repetition of last week's jostling exhibition. The 600-yard race field in top heavy with talent, and a new indoor mark is predicted when Bill Vessie, Sergeant Joshua Williamson, and Corporal Pete Watkins unlimber in the running high jump.

Army, Columbia, New York A. C., and Rochester rank as leading contenders for the mile relay crown, with Michigan, N. Y. U., Columbia, Rochester, Dartmouth, and New York A. C. rated high in the two-mile relay competition.

Deserves Medal

NEW YORK (AP)—John Meagher has never won an important championship, yet there are many trackmen who insist he deserves a medal. He is always among the first to file his entry for the annual Metropolitan AAU indoor championships.

Competing in the 35-pound weight throw recently, he won his first senior title with a toss of 40 feet 3½ inches, beating his nearest competitor by exactly two feet.

Pfc. Edward A. Spencer

The Navy Department announced yesterday that Pfc. Edward A. Spencer, U. S. M. C., of Worcester, former farmhand of the Boston Braves, has been killed in action. A graduate of St. John's High School, Worcester, Spencer became the property of the Braves in 1942 and was assigned to the Greenville, N. C., club.

Sox Sign Trio

The Red Sox late yesterday announced the signing for 1944 of outfielder Johnny Lazor, first baseman-outfielder George Metkovich and pitcher Clem Hausman. Hausman was drafted from Kansas City where his record was 14 and 14. The other two were with the Boston club a year ago.

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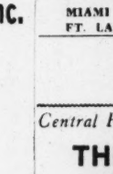

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O		S	A	X		O
R	U	T	H		G	R
P	R	O		B	U	G
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24

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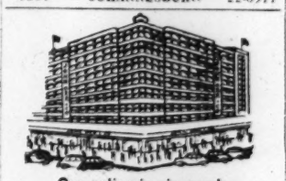

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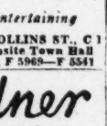
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MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S.

Turnpike Pump

This pump, snapped on the London-Southampton Road, is a relic of road travel 150 years ago. Stage coaches raised such large clouds of dust on these old turnpikes that local communities were obliged by law to erect a series of wayside pumps to keep the highway well sprinkled.

Daily Anecdote

Generous Adversary

The implicit confidence that the friends of Lincoln placed in his fairness and generosity, and the manner in which he justified it, are demonstrated in the following act of kindness bestowed by him on a fellow attorney.

A young lawyer named Bishop opposed Lincoln in a case pending before the Supreme Court of Illinois. A few days before it was to be tried, Lincoln learned that Bishop was not financially able to remain in Springfield until Court convened.

"Go home," he said to his opponent. "When the case comes up, I will argue your side as well as my own. And when it has been decided, I will let you know the outcome."

Bishop gratefully accepted this offer, and a few days later Lincoln wrote him:

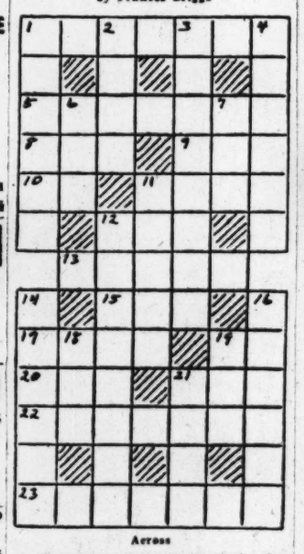
"The Supreme Court came in on the appointed day and I did my best to keep faith with you. Apparently I argued your case better than my own, for the Court has just sent down a resgript in your favor. Accept my heartiest congratulations."

Courtesy

How sweet and gracious, even in common speech,
Is that fine sense which men call courtesy!
Wholesome as air and genial as the light,
Welcome in every clime as breath of flowers,
It transmutes aliens into trusting friends
And gives its owner passport round the globe.
—Field.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is curdled milk in which whey has not separated from curd?
5—Who is author of "Arundel"?
8—Cravat is what?
9—What would you call the mother of a lawyer?
10—Symbol for illinium is what?
11—Taunt.
12—What is an extinct New Zealand bird?
13—First month of year was named after whom?
15—Who invented the saxophone?
17—What is first name of author and star of the stage play "Over Twenty-One"?
18—Greek (abbr.).
20—In favor of.
21—What is a river of western Ukraine, Europe?
22—In what State of U. S. was Wendell L. Willkie born?
23—What is John Steinbeck's middle name (poss.)?

Down
1—Who served as Vice-President of U. S. under Hoover?
2—What is a river of France which flows into Seine?
3—What French city was birthplace of Rosa Bonheur?
4—What are the vertical parts of stairs?
6—Greasy substance.
7—Pedal digit.
11—What Bible character is associated with a gourd?
13—What extinct animal resembled an elephant?
14—What is another name for the live-forever?
16—What musical instruments are used in most churches?
18—Vase.
19—What object might be mounted on a barbette?
21—What is Sarastro's singing voice in Mozart's "Magic Flute"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Hard to Take

A certain rich alumnus of Yale offered the university a very substantial gift of money on condition that the alumni should permit him to address them at their next annual gathering. This was easily arranged. He began his address by pronouncing the magic "Yale" with solemn emphasis. He spelled it out "Y-A-L-E." He then proceeded to develop the content of the four magic letters. "Y" stood for "youth." Followed 30 minutes of reflections on youth and Yale. "A" obviously stood for "athletics," properly to develop which absorbed another 30 minutes. In turn "literature" and "education" were faithfully treated. This, with 15 minutes of peroration, absorbed two hours and a quarter.

The meeting's chairman said, "While listening to the splendid and scholarly address of our distinguished brother I could not help reflecting upon our good fortune in being here in the hallowed precincts of Yale instead of in those of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."—Our Dumb Animals.

One Whole Cow?

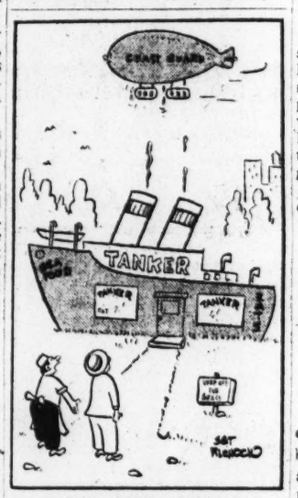
After inspecting the whole stock of suitcases, the customer shook his head.

"I want a really good case for a long holiday in the country," he said. "I want to see some real cowhide in it."

"Sorry, sir," replied the assistant dejectedly; "but I'm afraid we haven't one big enough for that."—Exchange.

Tax Service at Your Door

An innovation in income tax service is being offered the people of Hollywood, Calif., and adjacent communities. An expert accountant and his especially-built automobile, a miniature traveling business office, are subject to phone calls at any hour of the day or night. In addition to installing business systems, auditing, machine bookkeeping service or hand ledger work, income tax service is rendered in homes or offices.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Sergeant Filchock

"The Coast Guard insists on giving me protection."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"You'll have to excuse Jim tonight. He's planning this year's Victory Garden."

Today's Quotation

When another speaks, be attentive yourself. If anyone hesitates in his words, help him not, nor prompt him without being desired; interrupt him not, nor answer him, till his speech be ended.—MAXIMS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Sixteenth-Century Victory Gardens

The Jamestown colonists were still ten years away from their landing in Virginia when Englishmen were urging their people to plant victory gardens to relieve wartime food shortages. The revelation neatly disposes of the idea that victory gardens owe their origin to 20th-century economists.

As early as 1597, Reginald Gardiner advocated the planting of war gardens in England:

Carrets are gtood to be eaten with salt fish. Therefore sowe Carrets in your Gardens, and humbly praise God for them, as for a singular and great blassing; so thus much for the use and benefit had in the commonwealth by Carrets. Admit if it should please God that any City or Towne should be besieged with the Enemy, what better provision for the greatest number of people can bee, than every Garden to be sufficiently planted with Carrets.

Perhaps the RAF's insistence upon a carrot diet as an aid to better vision for its night fighter pilots in the present war stemmed from Gardiner's 16th-century publicity in their behalf.

Brevities

Maybe, it could be settled amicably on a 50-50 basis. Let Dewey be President the first two years and Willkie the other two.—Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

The fabled goose that laid the golden eggs will now take a back seat to the California genius who rented his henhouse as an apartment at $55 a month.—Grit.

In military circles it is feared that Hitler may score a great defensive victory by retreating before the invasion actually starts.—Punch ©.

Americans in Britain

Credit for originating a novel party for British children, whose fathers were prisoners of war, or had been killed in action, goes to a young Californian with the American Army Forces in England.

The idea which benefited 70 orphans, gave the fellows in his group a worth-while project, and brought recognition and enjoyment to themselves, started when this young man, a second lieutenant, posted a notice to suggest that those men who were not eating the candy allotted to them might save it for the children of an English orphanage.

So many candy bars were contributed that it was decided to bring the youngsters to the base in jeeps for a party. They were served fruit cup, doughnuts, and hot chocolate, made with the help of an English Red Cross cook, and entertained much as though the men were their own fathers.

The town was so grateful to the American airmen that their Rotary Club arranged a formal dancing party and reception by the local Mayor. The men felt their best reward was the presence of the small boys who filled their need of child companionship.

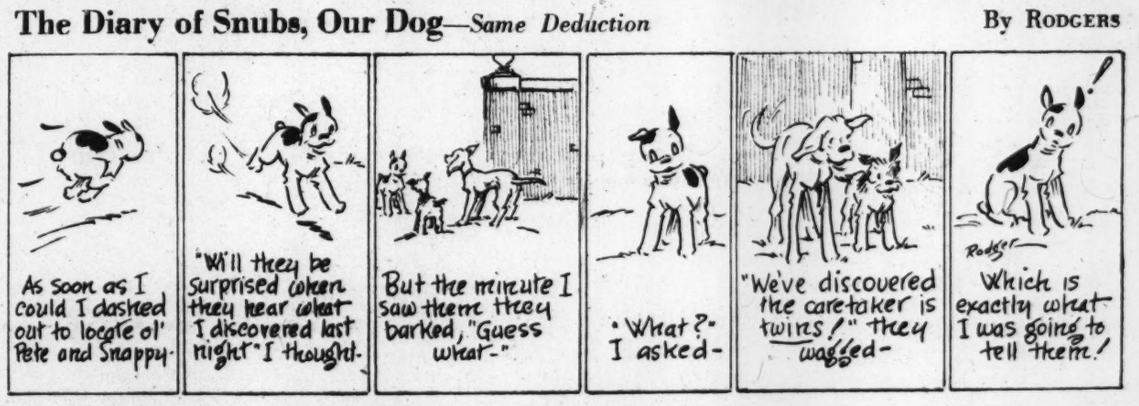
Your Income Tax

NEWS ITEM~ WOULDN'T IT BE AMUSING IF MEN ACTED AS WOMEN DO?

I'VE BEEN SHOPPING ALL DAY AND MY FEET ARE SIMPLY ---
MISTER, WOULD YOU MIND REMOVING YOUR HAT?
HUMPF! WELL, OF ALL THINGS!
MOVIE of THE WEEK
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Same Deduction*

By RODGERS


As soon as I could I dashed out to locate ol' Pete and Snappy.
"Will they be surprised when they hear what I discovered last night" I thought.
But the minute I saw them they barked, "Guess what-"
"What?" I asked-
"We've discovered the caretaker is twins!" they wagged-
Which is exactly what I was going to tell them!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Actions Speak Louder—*

By THE HAGERS

The Boob and Red walked towards the plane. Did they expect me to remain?
I didn't mind for I could fly; But I hoped they would say good-bye.
"Sir Francis Drake, come here!" Red cried. "We're going to take you for a ride."
"Let's call him Waddles. See that walk!" They know me! I don't have to talk.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Baruch's Free Enterprise

The one central fact about the Baruch-Hancock report that must give reassurance to those segments of American business disturbed of late years by pyramiding governmental encroachments, is that the job of reconversion is to be left to private enterprise.

The fundamental philosophy of the Baruch-Hancock report is that the Government should speedily and cleanly wind up its wartime dealings and controls so that free enterprise can lead America into "an adventure in prosperity."

This philosophy is being accepted by the President (with a grace that must surprise some) and is already becoming partly effective. Unless the present fracture between the President and Congress widens to include even a divergence on postwar blueprints, the Baruch-Hancock program seems likely to be applied without serious alteration. This is especially true since close perusal of the plan will show that despite the fact it was prepared under the aegis of War Mobilizer Byrnes, and hence might necessarily lay special stress upon action by the executive wing, Messrs. Baruch and Hancock retained a clear appreciation of the part Congress must play in effecting postwar plans.

The philosophy is inherent in the plan and will prevail, but it serves no useful purpose to pretend that the good days are returning for private enterprise in all their former glory. Americans expect more of business today than ever before. Business faces not only the responsibility to provide jobs, but also to keep its skirts clean.

If some portions of American business have their own postwar plans, and if these include such denials to better production and wider distribution of the implements of improved living as the suppression of patents, perversion of research to develop monopolies, or cartels to limit trade and extort excessive profits, they should note that America is a far less naïve country than in 1919. The latest study of the Kilgore Senate subcommittee on war mobilization, bringing out schemes to deteriorate quality of electric bulbs, to obstruct chemical industries in bringing out improved products, and international plots for control of competition, indicates, if nothing else, that Congress is now alert to the brand of ball some concerns want to play.

Also, it is only realistic to warn that at best free enterprise will not reign unconfined. Henry Ford did not get Muscle Shoals in the early 1920's; it is probable, even though the Baruch-Hancock report itself would not specifically support the conclusion, that many portions of the $15,000,000,000 worth of Government-developed war plants and resources will be denied private exploitation following this war.

It will be an era of much give and take, but the acceptance thus far of the Baruch-Hancock report suggests that in the main free enterprise is to get a new and hopeful opportunity.

A Camellia Draws No Line

A camellia makes no distinction when it chooses to decorate a yard. It doesn't mind the color of its owner's skin. We are moved to comment by a column in the Atlanta Journal describing a prize tree in a South Georgia town, bearing 300 red-satin blooms, which stands by a colored cook's porch.

A camellia is a thing of beauty—and a joy for a few short days. A sterling trait of character, a Godlike attribute, a quality of excellence is quite as beautiful in its way, and always lasts longer. But camellia and admirable quality alike can belong to black as well as white folk. Perhaps many of us need to recognize this more.

In his efforts to acknowledge this underlying kinship, a white man need not necessarily have the elevator boy, be he white or black, in for a Sunday-evening musicale, or bring the porter and his wife home to dinner. Neither guest might feel at home and might justifiably resent the host's patronizing. But those whose skins are lighter *can* pay their cooks more money, shorten their hours, and see to it that their children are properly educated; admit eligible Negroes into trade unions, see that colored employees get equal pay for equal work, and stop acting as though the mere fact that one's being white gave one priorities. That is the practical side of brotherhood which, like the camellia, draws no color line.

Veto Language

"The exercise of royal prerogative by the incumbent of the White House to defeat the will of the people." That was not said in the recent Barkley-Roosevelt tilt. It was cited by President Taft as an example of congressional speeches when Presidents use the veto power in face of politically hostile Congresses. He added something about the legislators' habit of standing together which President Roosevelt may wish he had read a week ago:

> Congressmen are different, but when in opposition to an Administration they are very much alike in their attitude and their speeches.

Americans who thought the late unpleasantness between Congress and the President rather violent might note that nothing was said in Congress this time about "royal prerogative." Nor on the other side was Mr. Roosevelt's provocative "needy-greedy" phrase a patch on what President Cleveland had to say about the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill. He merely called it "an act of perfidy and dishonor." Actually a bit of historical perspective indicates that in these little exchanges between White House and Capitol, America is going soft!

The General Wonders

General Hershey of selective service has an onerous task. This was illustraded in his defense before the Senate Agriculture Committee of his rulings doubling the production units required of farm workers if deferments are continued.

The General faces an extremely touchy problem, not only because of the exacting interest of the potent farm bloc, but because it is next to impossible to evaluate the need for a young male worker on a small family farm. And it is on such farms that the bulk of farm deferments have been granted.

However, Selective Service, raising the age limits for deferments in industry, and already calling many fathers from their homes, must inevitably bite more deeply into farm deferments. The job can be done more equitably if pressures are minimized. And the American manpower problem, it must be said, is not so tight as the outcries from one group or another would indicate.

General Hershey remarks, there are 90,000,000 Americans who can work, "and when 79,000,000 of them say they can't get along without 11,000,000 needed in the armed forces, I begin to wonder."

Charles L. McNary

The State of Oregon, the Republican Party, and the country as a whole, were fortunate to have as minority leader in the Senate during the last stormy decade a man of the character and manner of Charles L. McNary. The passing of Senator McNary in Florida on Friday removes from the Washington scene a figure whose influence was recognized in both the Republican and Democratic parties as conducive to harmony in national affairs.

His ability to get along with the Administration and to make his views count with it came partly from his own reasonable personality; it was also due to his first-hand knowledge of some of the needs which early New Deal legislation sought to fill.

Very few men in recent years have been able to serve their States better than Senator McNary served Oregon. His broader service was recognized by his Party when it chose him as running mate with Wendell Willkie in 1940. It is a good reward for a life work to be remembered for qualities Senator McNary expressed in his dealings with his fellows.

Indians, Too, Are Allies

Of the peoples of the Asiatic countries, Indians alone are now subject to the restrictions of the Immigration Act of 1924 and the Nationality Act of 1940. Indians may not enter the United States except as tourists, students, or merchants, and may not acquire U. S. citizenship. This injustice and stigma has been removed from the Chinese. Why not from the Indians?

India, too, is a respected and accepted ally of the United Nations. With the largest volunteer army of any country, she has sent, next to Great Britain, the most men of the Empire to fight overseas.

Americans now have opportunity to express appreciation of this service to the democratic cause by revising their laws to permit the entry of Indian nationals (about 75 per cent under the quota system) and to grant them the right to acquire citizenship.

No Place for "Dog Fights"

A War Prisoner Announces for Office

(A letter to a friend from Lieut. R. R. Brunn, Air Corps, a prisoner in Germany.)

Dear Joe:

The right to vote in a democracy is important these days, and it's good to hear that Congress is drafting a bill enabling American soldiers all over the world to vote in the coming national election. . . .

No group of Americans is more conscious of the privilege of voting than the men in this camp. Most of us are seeing the United States in perspective for the first time, and it looks good from here. A man's interest in his country increases in direct proportion to the time and distance he's away, and as a result our books on American history, government, and politics are battered and worn. All are read chain-fashion and have five to ten bookmarks between the leaves.

This is not pedantic reading, for our national problems are being discussed and practical solutions are being planned and organized. Twenty-five men are ready to descend on one of our larger cities with a working consumers' co-operative, and there is a small but serious third-party group.

The camp's democracy consciousness is exemplified by Lieut. Lesta Shackleford of Polk County, Texas, who spells his first name with a Southern accent. Lesta has written to his State capital asking that he be announced in January as a candidate for District Representative in the mid-year primaries. We hope to be home to vote in those primaries, Joe, but if not, remember us.

RAY

(From an Army Chaplain in the Middle East)

Palestine, contrary to all I had thought, is truly the "promised land." It is completely different from the wilderness desert of Egypt, where the Nile delta is the only beauty spot.

When we entered Jerusalem, I was astonished at finding a magnificent modern city. The King David Hotel (British, of course) is quite as fine as our favorite in New York City, with spacious public rooms. . . .

Saturday night I slept on one of the three beds in the Christian Science Rest Room in Jerusalem. And I had a tub bath! Modern plumbing—hot water! Oh, boy!

How I wish you might see the Rest Room. "Charming" is truly the word that describes it best. The courtyard is shaded by a grapevine roof, and the key to the door is a foot long. . . .

Saturday we flew to Tel Aviv in the same old American Airlines plane in which I first went to Alexandria. This time I rode in the co-pilot's seat. For about fifty miles we roared along the beach at 150 miles an hour, at an altitude hardly higher than the windows in our old Beacon Street apartment. We were flying over the same barren wilderness that the children of Israel crossed when they fled their Egyptian oppressors. It was a beautiful experience.

In almost no time at all we were in a wonder city, as clean and modern—and as Jewish—as the Bronx. Twenty years ago, what is now Tel Aviv was barren desert. Then Jews from Europe came and erected a modern city on the shores of the Mediterranean.

(From Pfc. Carl G. Long, in Italy, to his niece in Syracuse, N. Y.)

What you say about the new sleds amuses me. I wonder how they work. You know, you young people do not realize what you have there in the States. Little do you know how much you have to be grateful for.

Since I have left the States, I haven't yet seen in any place a doll, a scooter, a game of any kind, almost no candy in England, none in Africa (that is, outside of camp); here the candy—what little there is—is way out of reach for many of the kiddies. I paid 25 cents for what you would pay a nickel for. The children don't know what a game or a toy looks like.

Wouldn't any one of them have a grand feast to be in any American home at Christmas time? When I pass through the streets here the little tots go wild for candy whether I have any or not. Regardless of how many times I tell them I haven't any (if that is the case), they just don't believe it, for they think of the American soldier as having anything and everything. That has been so wherever we have been. I have seen the natives so hungry they would take things right from the garbage pails to eat.

UNCLE CARL

(From a St. Louis boy at Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland)

I've seen a lot since I've been in the Army and I've learned a lot, too, about people as well as things military. Some time ago, your cartoonist, Van Zelm, had a little shack in the woods with a service flag hanging in the window. That may not have meant so much to some folks, but down in Louisiana I saw many such scenes. Places where lots of us wouldn't park our car are homes to a lot of folks down there and a good portion of them had service flags displayed, too.

I'm going to appreciate lots of things more after this war is over.

Well, maybe I'll have my chance soon—I hope! Anyway, I hope I give the Army a profit on its investment.

PAT

Mirror of World Opinion

We Must Choose

The Federation is taking seriously its responsibility for leadership in the postwar period. We have been inquiring into what the problems will be in order that labor may develop policies and plans for meeting them. We know full well that if private organizations do not take the initiative and assume their responsibility, we shall under Government regulation lose the flexibilities and incentives for voluntary adjustments which are best suited to industrial needs. We know further that when the American people perceive the need they always lay aside differences and work together for mutual welfare.

We want intervention by the Government only when it is agreed that such Government function can be performed as a service to all concerned. Service and regimentation are as far apart as the two poles of the earth.

Upon co-operation between managements and workers, with the active support of consumers, depends the well-being of our nation and the fate of devastated Europe and China.

We should get about our joint responsibility in planning for maximum production with full employment so that plans shall be ready. Planning for the future will in no way lessen the war effort.—WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor, in the *American Federationist.*

Liquor Ads Condemned

Over many decades, Maine has been the outstanding "temperance State" of the East, and during the past three-quarters of a century the Maine State Grange has been one of the most vigorous factors in fighting the liquor business. Recent evidence of its earnestness in this direction is furnished by a vote unanimously passed by the last session of the State Grange at Augusta, which read as follows:

"Resolved, that the Maine State Grange exemplify its principles by withdrawing its support from any paper accepting liquor advertising and that the influence of the organization be used to discourage such practice."

This vote by the parent body in Maine is being passed on to the more than 400 subordinate units in the State and is likely to provide a topic of vigorous discussion at many Grange meetings in the months ahead. Some of the most outstanding temperance leaders during the long crusade have come from Maine and a number of these have been active members of the Grange. The present personnel of the State Grange official force will exert their utmost efforts to carry out this latest vote of the State Grange on the booze question.—*National Grange Clip Sheet.*

Should We Fear Russia?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The purpose of this Intimate Message is to report the consensus of high American and British officials in Washington on the two questions which most persistently haunt Allied diplomacy. The questions are:

Will the Soviet Union be a source of fear or a source of strength in the postwar world?

What is the principal threat to full Anglo-American-Soviet collaboration in the peace?

There is such substantial agreement between American and British officials that their conclusions can be intermeshed, and the following views come from persons in both governments who have access to the fullest information:

AXIS TRAP: "The German Nation knows full well that the dream of making Berlin the capital of enslaved Europe is over now—and forever, unless it can achieve a military stalemate and then divide the Western democracies from their Eastern partner by exploiting the 'Bolshevik bogey.' London and Washington will not fall into that obvious trap."

COMMUNISM GOES RUSSIAN: "Russia, once a nation of illiterate peasants, was transformed into a mighty industrialized State which, when the test came, withstood the onslaughts of the then strongest military Power in the world. That astonishing achievement is greatly accelerating the movement, led by Stalin, which trusts national pride and loyalty in the Soviet republics—instead of an ambiguous world revolution—to guarantee the security of a non-capitalist State. It feels sufficiently sure of itself to reward individual prowess with privilege, and to recognize the Christian church, which demands loyalty to faith transcending loyalty to the temporal State. The Communist Party is so sure of its future that it has become Russian.

"If Communism does, in fact, spread through devastated Europe, the cause will not be sinister plottings in Moscow, but the bankruptcy of democratic capitalism—of which the United States and the British Commonwealth are the trustees. Our major task will only begin after the Anglo-American armies have triumphed on the European battlefields. Let it not be said of us, 'The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars but in ourselves, that we are underlings.'"

RUSSIA'S ROLE IN EUROPE: "If Russia were to attempt to dominate Europe, she would at once solidify united European opposition against her under German leadership—and so hand to Germany her only possible chance of resuming her old game. The Kremlin is well aware that such an attempt would amount to choosing the lesser for the greater objective, for the latter—a commanding position in world affairs—requires Anglo-American co-operation, which would be denied if Stalin were foolish enough to ape Hitler.

"What would be the material incentives? Land, natural resources, manpower? Russia already has them in superabundance. She is not a national State, hungry for expansion, but an enormous Empire, with huge tasks and opportunities to develop within her borders. That is not to say that the Soviet Union does not intend to wield very great influence in postwar Europe. She does and will."

THE PATH AHEAD: "Under such conditions, with Anglo-American co-operation—sometimes, perhaps, friendly restraint—need the nations of Western Europe fear for the future? May it not, indeed, be that this new phenomenon of a mighty European and Asiatic stabilizer, ridding Europe of the bugbear of Teutonic aggression forever, and working, for wider purposes, with the British Commonwealth and the United States, will open a new and happier epoch?

"By continuing the sincere and realistic partnership with the Soviet Union which British and American leaders have established, we can make an essential contribution to that end. If, on the other hand, prejudice and misconceived self-interest, cause us to draw back, we will play right into the hands of some—probably yet unborn—Muscovite Charlemagne, and the fault will lie not in the stars or in immutable destiny, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

WEIGHT AT THE PEACE TABLE: "It seems clear that the reasons for recent Soviet constitutional changes are primarily domestic. Certain external advantages are also, no doubt, anticipated. In larger measure, local autonomy is probably expected to make the incorporation of the Baltic States in the Union more palatable. But the idea that the Russians expect that a solid phalanx of 17 Soviet delegates would be able to vote down opposition at an international conference does not bear examination. International conferences are governed by the weight of the Powers represented, and not by a process of counting heads."

The American and British officials whom I have interviewed join in rejecting alarmist attitudes toward Russia, and despite surface irritations and disagreements are convinced that the prospects are good for an Anglo-American-Soviet postwar collaboration, capable of preserving the peace for many generations.

Women on the Job

As I drew up at the little neighborhood gas station for my three-gallon gas allotment the other afternoon, a woman lifted the hose into my tank. She contrived to look dainty and small even in her thick woolen slacks and heavy sweater. The cap pushed back at a rakish angle set off her black curls.

"Jack's new attendant?" I asked as I tore out my coupon.

"Oh, I'm Jack's wife," she answered laughing. "He simply can't get any help so I just pitched in for part of every day."

"Must be hard to run the house and help here, too," I said, admiring her clear, ruddy skin and merry black eyes.

"Oh, we've got it worked out fine. Edna's fourteen, you see, and a big help with the housework—gets dinner started every night. Bob helps her and they seem to enjoy it. Both getting good grades in school. I enjoy this, it keeps me outdoors a lot. Maybe I'll lose a little weight." As another car rolled up, she waved gaily to its woman occupant.

"Yes, I'm on the job!" she called jubilantly. "Jack says I'm learning fast."

* * *

There's a happy woman, I thought, doing her bit in the manpower shortage and liking it. I recalled the young war bride I had visited the evening before—a neighbor's daughter. Two years ago, I would have said Jane was a completely frivolous young lady, intent only on good times, dates, and pretty clothes. I found her last night intent on a dress pattern, getting ready to make herself a new dress. During the day she worked as typist in a war plant, having to leave the house shortly after 6 o'clock to catch her train. From her salary she had saved more than half and invested it in war bonds. Her husband's picture in his lieutenant's uniform occupied a prominent place in the room. She read me bits of his last letter from somewhere in the Pacific.

"Have faith that everything will be all right, dearest. Don't worry even if you should not hear for some time. Something big is about to break soon."

"Isn't he superb?" Jane asked, her blue eyes challenging mine, her lips tremulous.

"You're both superb," I had to say honestly. And then I saw what her soldier husband had seen underneath the frivolity—Jane was really lovely.

And I remembered Zora, the talented young violinist I knew, who had given up her scholarship at a famous music school to take a job with the USO—to play for soldiers all around the world. When she steps into the plane that will carry her far from home, she will be entering upon a life of gruelling work, constant hazardous travel.

* * *

"But I've never been so happy in my life," she said earnestly, her brown eyes shining. "I'll be doing something I know how to do to bring pleasure and relaxation to the fighting men. You know so many of them hunger for music. I know from what they've told me after concerts at camps and hospitals. They're the most appreciative listeners I've ever had."

It isn't just the boys in the service who are sacrificing and learning the joy of living for others. There's a young wife I know who took a factory job in order to meet the payments on the little home she and her husband had been buying. When her husband had to leave for the Army, he thought she would go home to her mother and that the house would be lost.

"He could hardly believe it when I wrote him," Anne told me smiling. "Said he never dreamed I had it in me. Won't it be wonderful when he comes back and the house is really ours!"

America has grown richer in these war years in the only wealth that counts—the energy, character, and vision of her people.

I. M.

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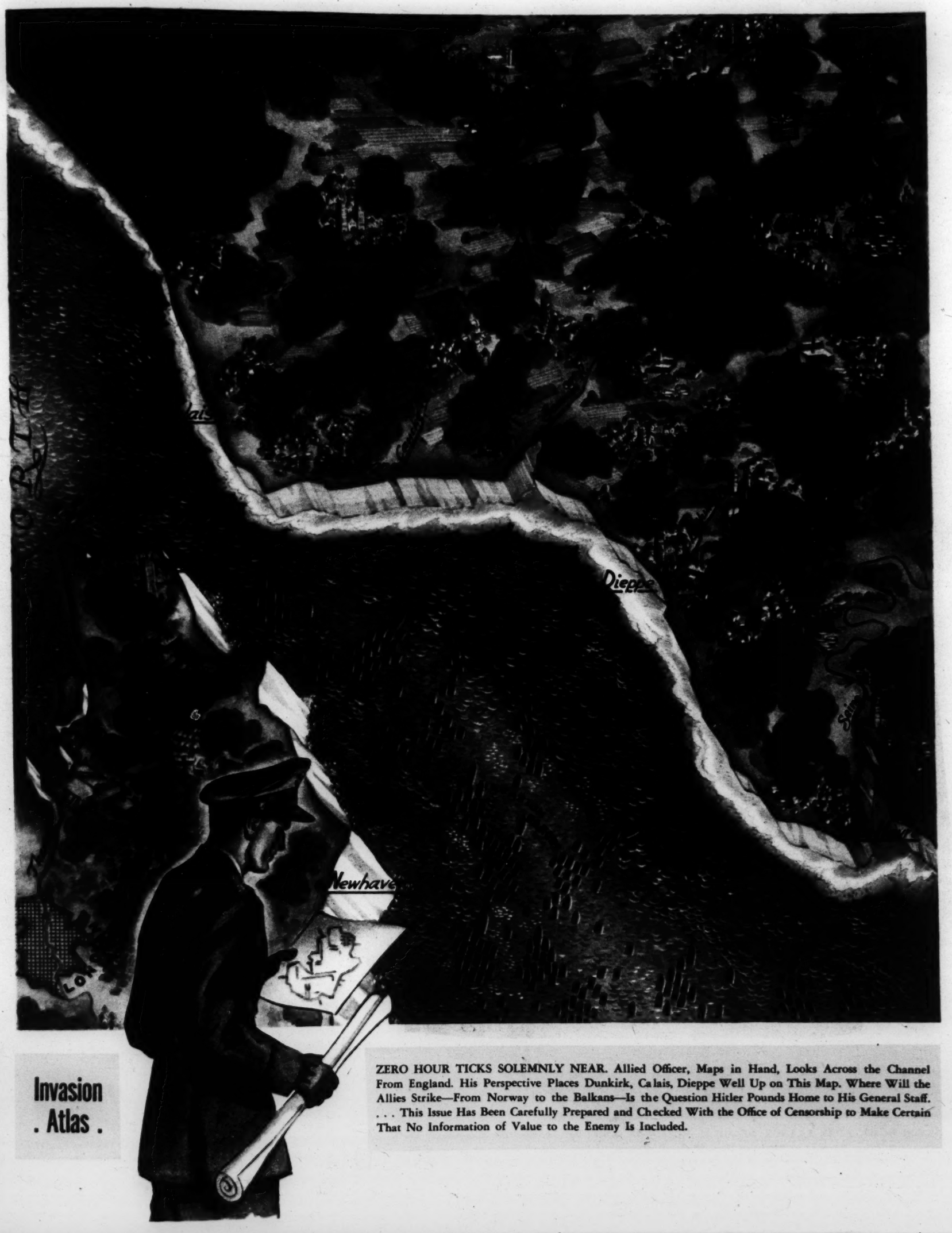


Invasion . Atlas .

ZERO HOUR TICKS SOLEMNLY NEAR. Allied Officer, Maps in Hand, Looks Across the Channel From England. His Perspective Places Dunkirk, Calais, Dieppe Well Up on This Map. Where Will the Allies Strike—From Norway to the Balkans—Is the Question Hitler Pounds Home to His General Staff. . . . This Issue Has Been Carefully Prepared and Checked With the Office of Censorship to Make Certain That No Information of Value to the Enemy Is Included.

LOOKING DOWN UPON FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, Where Parts of the "Invasion Coast" Are Nearest to England. Here Are Ports and Towns on the "Rocket Coast" That Are Either Bombed or That See Huge Flying Fortresses Sailing Toward Germany in the Softening-Up Process. Many Other Sections of Coast May Be Involved

Somewhere These Coasts Will Crack

By Paul Wohl

THE CLIFFS of the invasion coast of France, the gales of the Bay of Biscay and the rocks of Brittany protect the German-occupied Continent more effectively against invasion from the sea than England is protected by the white cliffs of Dover. In 1940-41 these cliffs and the Royal Air Force kept Hitler from landing in England. The more difficult conditions on the coast of France rank high among the reasons which hitherto have delayed landing operations in force and the opening of a Second Front in western Europe.

These conditions are no military secret. They are known to every school boy in France and to every American sea captain familiar with the official pilot reports which state tersely that "the Atlantic coast of France is one of the worst in Europe."

France, once the bridgehead of the armed forces of the West, has been betrayed by her geography. Her few oceanic ports are either heavily-guarded naval fortresses like St. Nazaire, Brest, Lorient, Cherbourg, and La Rochelle, or well-protected in the mouth of rivers like Bordeaux, Bayonne, Rochefort and Nantes, or artificial harbors like Le Hâvre, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne. Every one of these ports is of difficult access and even in peaceful prewar days with semaphores alight, fog horns tooting, and underwater bells chiming, it required the skill of experienced pilots to guide vessels into the harbor through shifting shoals, tortuous sea channels, or innumerable islands where the tide races with extraordinary speed.

There are two different coast lines: (1) the Channel coast from Belgium to Ile d'Ouessant, the northwesternmost point of Brittany, and (2) the coast of the Bay of Biscay.

"The French Channel coast," according to "The North Coast of France Pilot," published by the U. S. Hydrographical Office, "is rocky and uneven; numerous dangers exist, and there are no natural harbors useful for any but small vessels. It is everywhere encumbered with reefs and perilous shoals extending in some places many miles from the shore, and without one easily approached roadstead from one end to the other; added to which tides have a far greater range than those on the English shore and the tidal streams are stronger and more variable. Winds which are the smooth water winds on the English coast are those which produce the heaviest sea on the French shores."

The Channel coast is most accessible between the Belgian border and Tréport, east of the river Somme, where flat beaches bordered by sand hills and occasional stretches of steep cliff extend for more than a hundred miles, but approaches are obstructed by numerous moving sand banks extending 15 miles and at some places more than 40 miles from the shore; over the outermost of these banks the tide rises only a few feet. From Tréport to the mouth of the Seine River high white chalk cliffs abut into the sea with only three narrow breaks at Dieppe, St. Valéry and Fécamp. Between the mouth of the Seine and Cherbourg the coast is barred by granite reefs and escarpments with hardly one good anchorage.

The few score miles of low and sandy shore around Cherbourg are heavily fortified. The Gulf of St. Malo between Normandy and Brittany is dominated by the Channel Islands, the only bit of British territory occupied by the Nazis. Around St. Malo the sea at low tide almost disappears from view only to rise at high tide to a depth of from 24 to 36 feet with tremendous tidal races rushing around the many jutting promontories and rocky islands all along the northern coast of Brittany.

The northern part of the Bay of Biscay coast is even worse than the Channel coast of Brittany. Here innumerable granite islands and a tangled mass of reefs alternating with extensive banks of shingle and sand form a natural screen, and the shore can be approached only through deep ravines which form winding creeks with steep rocky sides. In the Gulf of Morbihan, north of St. Nazaire, the sea at low tide leaves treacherous expanses of mud stretching out of sight.

Between the naval fortress of Lorient and St. Nazaire the coast alternates between sandy bays and low rocks, with two or three more or less protected anchorages. Here an invasion was tried almost 150 years ago when in 1795, in the Bay of Quiberon, an army of 6,000 émigrés landed from British ships. Although supported by thousands of local volunteers, this invasion force was annihilated by the armies of the Republic. Thick weather and a southwesterly gale dispersed the British fleet.

The specter of invasion still hovers over Quiberon and the surrounding bays, and this, certainly, is one place which every French government tried to fortify. Almost the entire region between Lorient and St. Nazaire was, even in prewar days, a "forbidden zone," as it was classified by the French navy. A belt of islands and several rocky promontories facilitate its defense.

South of St. Nazaire, from Noirmoutier Island to La Rochelle, extends the sandy coast of La Vendée with its dunes and salt marshes, its shifting shoals and banks of sand and with only one precarious port —Sables d'Olonne. Between La Rochelle and Bordeaux, deep in the mouth of the Gironde, the coast is somewhat better, but only south of the Gironde River does it become really accessible. This is the so-called shore of the Landes, which extends about 200 miles down to the Spanish border. Along the shore of the Landes the sea is deep and generally clear of off-lying sand banks, reefs and shoals. Tidal currents are fairly regular and the tide rises much less than along the coast of Brittany. Behind the sandy plains along the shore there are vast pine forests, practically without break from the Bordeaux region to the foot of the Pyrenees.

This is the only part of the coast of France where an invasion fleet would not be confronted with formidable obstacles. Unfortunately, the coast of the Landes is far from Paris and the heart of France and separated from Britain by many hundred miles of sea. From the naval fortresses of Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire Axis destroyers, submarines and planes can radiate over the waters of Biscay. Even now port installations are being actively extended in the well-protected harbors along the north coast of Spain where Axis naval units can refuel and undergo minor repairs. These harbors might become so many hinges from which enemy raiders could swing scythelike all the way across this Bay.

Although the Allies found the German defenses at Dieppe even stronger than expected, a second Siegfried line along the entire Atlantic coast of France and Belgium does not exist. The Germans have, of course, made their preparations. The occupied part of France has been divided into three special zones: the occupied territory proper, the coastal zone and the forbidden zone.

The British have repeatedly warned the French population to leave the coastal zone, but this zone is so large that a general migration would be obviously impossible. This coastal zone is divided into six regions under unified army, naval and air command with a special staff—attached to the occupation authorities in Paris under the general direction of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The terrain becomes more favorable along the Dutch coast, especially in the estuaries, where there are hardly any dunes, but there are sandbanks before these estuaries and navigation requires the hand of a skilled pilot. The Dutch pilots in Britain, however, who fled across the sea between May 10 and 15, 1940, know every inch of the coastline even without the usual buoys and lighthouses.

Up to Hoek van Holland—before the war the principal ferry terminal of the transportation lines from Holland and Germany to England—the coast is fortified by dikes and breakwaters. North of Hoek van Holland, with its two huge breakwaters, which extend 6,000 to 6,600 feet into the sea, there is a stretch of broad dunes, which become lower toward The Hague. The Dutch had begun to build strong fortifications around The Hague, which have been consolidated and extended by the conquerors. Farther north, near Haarlem, the dunes rise to almost 400 feet. Then comes a long strip of enormous dikes, followed by a thin layer of dunes all along the coast to Helder, where the mainland recedes behind a chain of islands which extends eastward along the German coast. Here, and on the Frisian Islands, the Germans have some of their principal fortifications.

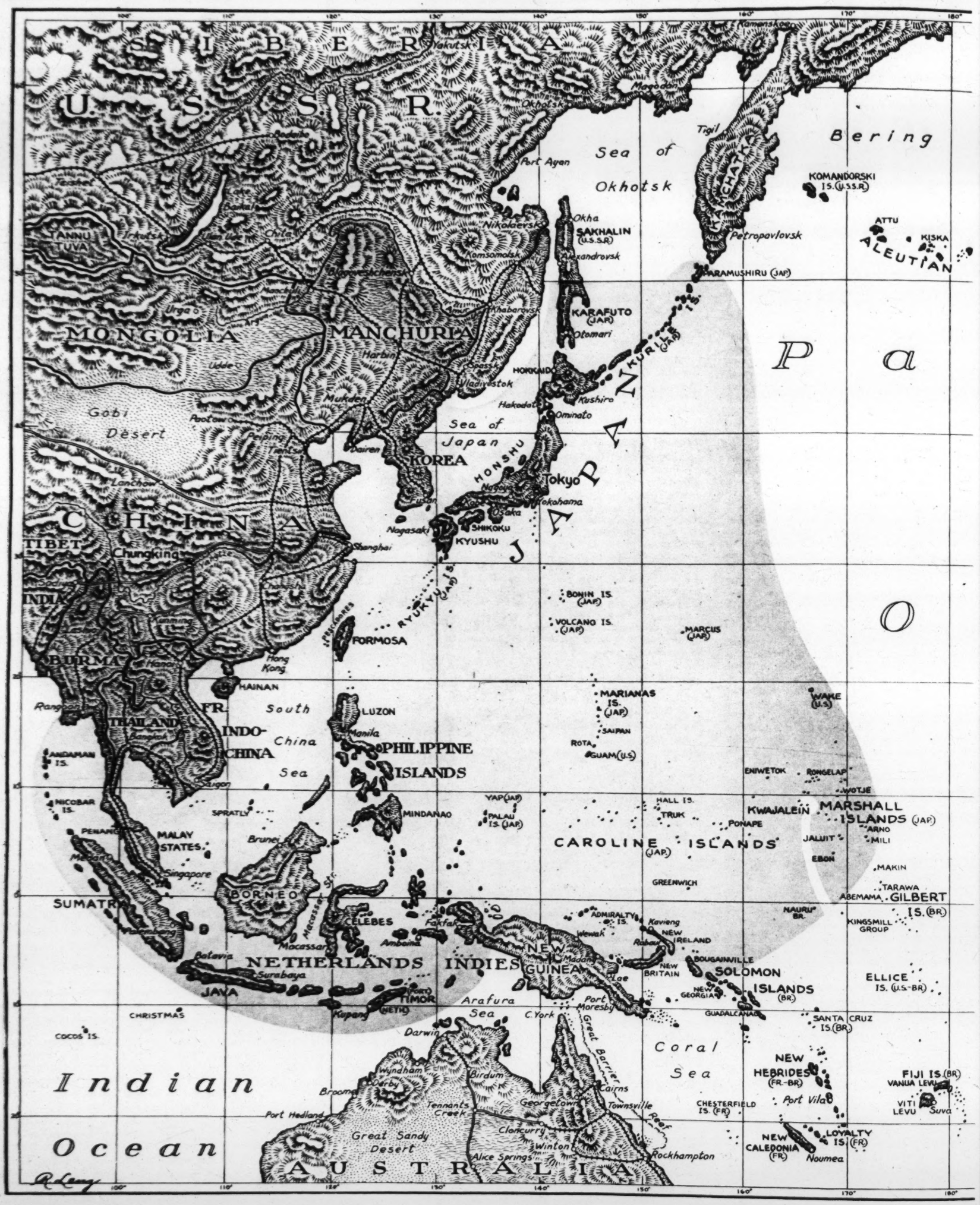
The coast of Norway, with its deep fjords and more than 150,000 islands, is everywhere easily accessible from the sea. The entire Norwegian coast line, including the fjords and the larger islands, is more than 12,000 miles long and practically undefended along its entire length, but steep rocks and inadequate communications make it difficult for landing forces to fan out into the interior. Only along the coast of Jaeren, between Stavanger and Kristiansand, are there long beaches from which an invasion army could advance into southern Norway. This area is well guarded and contains two of the world's largest airfields. From a purely technical point of view, a landing would be possible in southern Norway, but it is here that the Germans have concentrated their defenses.

"Where there is a will," the saying goes, "there is a way." Allied generals undoubtedly have surprises up their sleeves. For more than a year Washington and London have made it known that they are determined to open a Second Front. Preparations are reported to be almost complete. Air superiority has been achieved and a large fleet of shallow-draft landing barges is available to bring history's greatest oversea operation to a successful conclusion despite the natural difficulties standing in its way.

Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

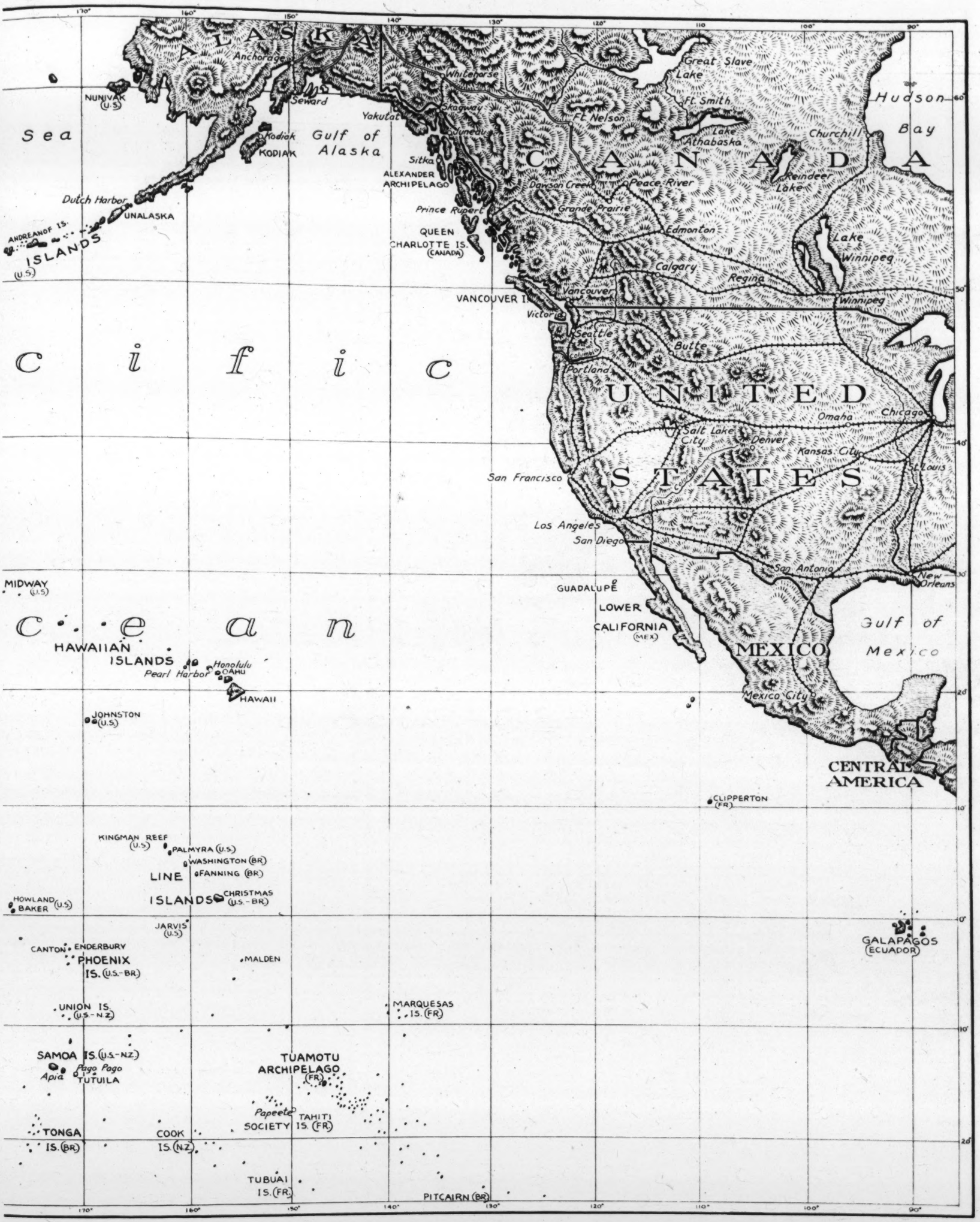
TWO EXPERTS AT INVASION—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (Left), Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in United Kingdom for the Liberation of Occupied Europe, and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Holding Map

Pacific Theater of War



MOUNTING STRENGTH OF ALLIES MOVES IRRESISTIBLY NEARER TOKYO—Admiral Nimitz Reveals His Determination to Land United States Forces on the Shores of China. General Stilwell Pledges Increased Air and Land Offensive From the Interior. General MacArthur's Promise to Return to the Philippines Still Stands. Where Is the Japanese Fleet? Admirals Nimitz and Halsey Boldly Sought the Answer as Their Victory at the Marshall Islands Endangered Position of Big Nipponese Naval Base at Truk and as American Navy Guns Hurled Tons of Shells on the Northernmost of Japan's Kurile Islands. Shaded Portions of Map Shows Japanese-Held Territory

Shows Japanese Encircled



EASTERN PACIFIC SERENE WITH A CALM PRESAGING VICTORY—Pearl Harbor, Dutch Harbor, Midway, Marking the Opening Japanese Threats to the Continental United States, Seem Far Back in the Historical Past of the Global War. Retaining a Firm Hold on Its Shipping Lanes to Australia and New Zealand, America Has Constantly Increased Its Airpower, Naval Power, Manpower. The Two-Ocean Navy That Seemed a Far-Distant Dream Has Become So Much a Reality That a Grand-Scale Invasion of the Islands and Mainland of Asia Is Considered No Less an Imminent Possibility Than That of Europe

ALL THE BRILLIANCE OF BORIS GODOUNOV, CAPTURED BY ITS LIVING, ELECTRONIC TONE Russia in 1600. Boris, ambitious for a throne, decked at last in royal purple. Treachery, revolt and wintry death, and a sigh in the Russian night. . . . So brilliantly does the Musaphonic recreate Moussorgsky's great opera that you almost seem present at the performance! Peasants, monks and boyars are guests in your own home! . . . The Musaphonic radio-phonograph is built by General Electric, and is a product of intensive electronic research. Owners across the continent are enjoying today its living, electronic tone. . . . General Electric is engaged now in war production only. But after Victory, following new advances in the growing science of electronics, the Musaphonic with FM (Frequency Modulation) will be a radio-phonograph even more magnificent!

Metropolitan Opera star Ezio Pinza, singing the aria from the Coronation scene in the first act of Boris Godounov.

The Musaphonic Sheraton, a distinguished furniture cabinet adapted from an 18th century piece. Musaphonic prices range upwards from $300. Authorized Musaphonic representatives are located in principal cities. Tune in General Electric's "The World Today" every evening except Sunday at 6:45 E.W.T., CBS. On Sunday listen to the G-E "All Girl Orchestra" at 10 P.M. E.W.T., NBC. Every week 192,000 G-E employees buy more than a million dollars' worth of War Bonds.

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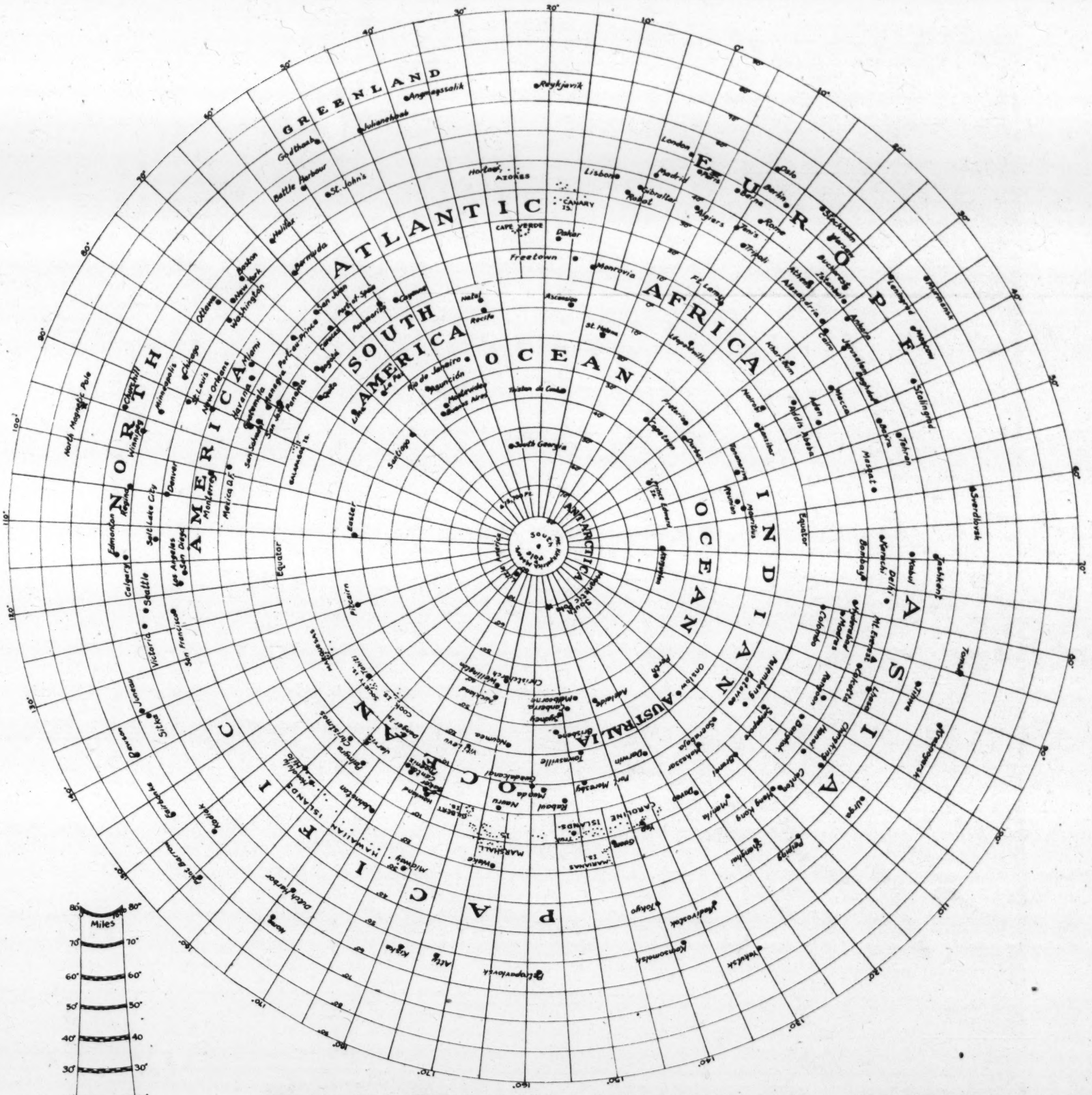
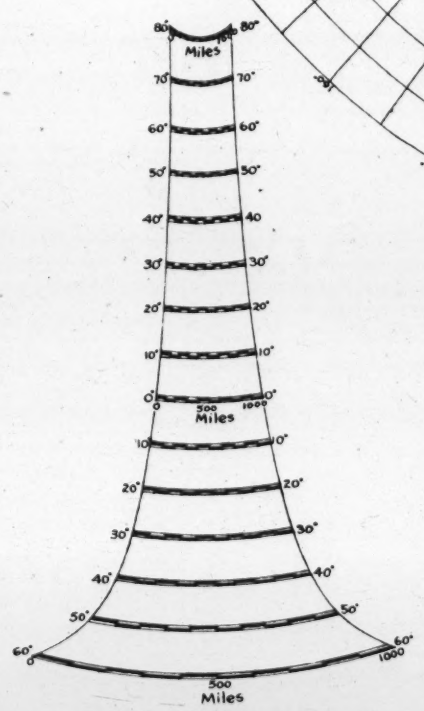
Seagoing Maps Take to the Skies





Longitude Scales Compensate for the Distortion Along the Parallels

Latitude Scale Remains the Same Along the Meridians Only

THE AIR AGE has lifted the map-makers into a cartographic stratosphere of weird projections.

"Gnomonic" isn't just a queer word any more. Every air cadet knows it's a bird's-eye view from the center of the earth.

Perspective contour maps, which look like the ground really looks, have pushed aside the flat polyconics. "Great circle" strips clutter the workbench of the navigator aloft. A map can appear like nothing you ever saw before, and frequently does.

The earth, moreover, is showing its poles. Gone is the time when they were useful only to the explorers and the Eskimos. Planes will fly over them. Seattle to Moscow: 19 hours.

* * *

Hence the "polar zenithal" projection. It's a fancy phrase. But it only means that the geodesist or hypsographer looks down upon the world from some mathematical vanishing point high above the pole itself.

An adaptation of the polar zenithal projection has been drawn for this page by Russell H. Lenz, chief cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor. He calls it an "azimuthal" projection—probably because it is a bit more fun to pronounce; but the words mean the same thing.

This type of polar projection has no shores, no land masses, no political boundaries to get in the way. For air travel is between airport and airport—city and city.

Yet lines of latitude and longitude, so often left off of this type of air map, are of utmost importance to proper "reading" of relative locations. For distances are the same when measured along the straight meridian lines which run outward from the pole. But each of the parallels of latitude, the circular lines, has its own scale of distance, shown on the accompanying sketch.

In this Air Age, distance is being measured more in hours of flight than in miles. Yet the navigator, on the bridge of a ship, still is grateful that Nicholas Mercator solved the arithmetical problem of "determining the areas of spaces between the hyperbola and its asymptote" which produced the now familiar map which bears his name.

For the Mercator projection is still the most useful of all charts at sea, even if the navigator has only a hazy recollection of the mathematics by which it is constructed. The only trouble is that it has been used too often in schoolrooms instead of chartrooms. And the youngsters come away with a notion that Greenland is as large as South America—when it is really only about one seventh of that size.

* * *

But neither the shipmaster's Mercator, nor the airman's flight chart can stand alone. World transit will long use them both. And here are some of the "time distances," point to point, for the ships of today and the direct planes of tomorrow:

	Ship Days	Plane Hours
Dakar to Natal	4½	7½
St. John's to Lisbon	4¾	8
San Francisco to Honolulu	5	9½
Seattle to Hong Kong	14½	25
Bombay to Boston	26	31
Philadelphia to Sydney	23	38
London to Panama	13	21
London to New Orleans	11½	18½

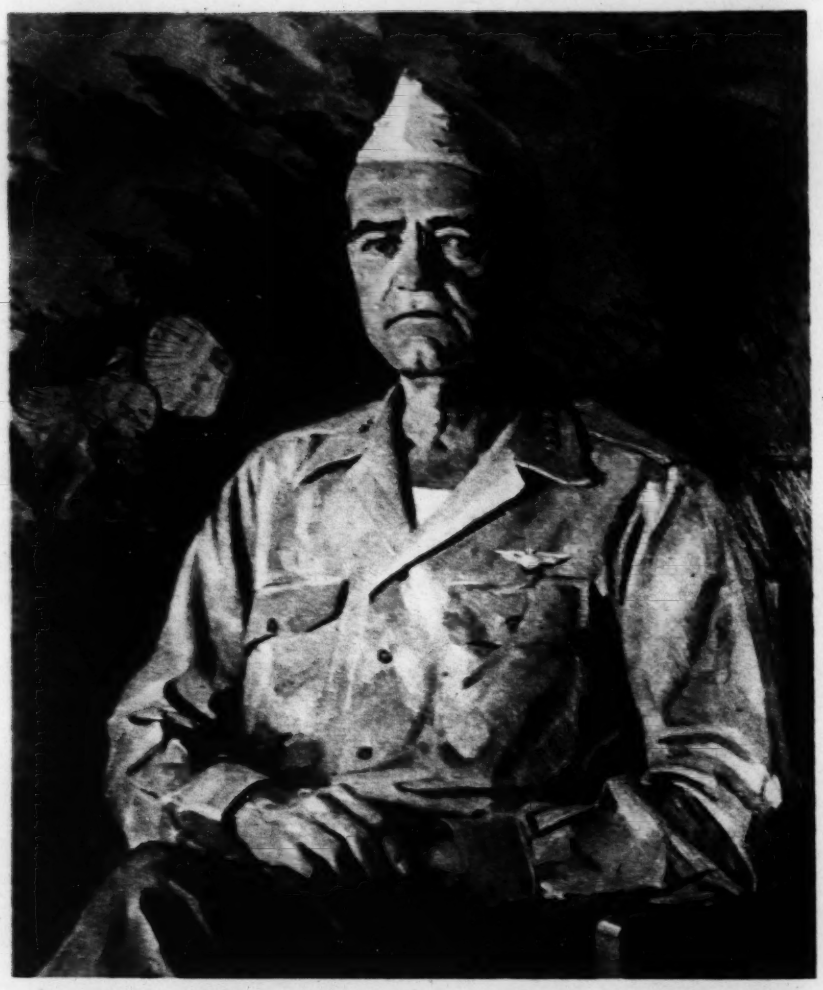
'Bird's-Eye' View of Europe, the B

e British Isles and Invasion Coasts

LAND type map showing Europe as it would appear 15,000 miles away from the earth. Here the Continent fans out from Great Britain, where millions of troops await "D" day. From the British Isles will go, in landing barges and other craft, the men who will liberate a weary continent from the Axis yoke. Where will they strike? Only a few men hold this closely-guarded secret. On the one hand, the Nazis, on the defensive, reel from the hammer-blows of a victorious Russian army. On the other, their battle-worn troops hold an attenuated line, vulnerable at innumerable points. Possible directions of attack are indicated by arrows. Scattered feints and diversionary moves will set the Axis guessing. Meanwhile the tempo of the aerial bombardment rises. The beginning of the end of Axis domination is at hand.

Pacific Tide Turns

By W. E. Lucas



ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY, JR., U. S. N., Painted at His South Pacific Headquarters by Lieut. William F. Draper, Official U. S. Navy Combat Artist

TODAY ALLIED FORCES are delivering resounding blows in their first major campaign against the Japanese. The dawn of victory is stealing above the horizon and flooding the Pacific with the pink flush of optimism.

It was not very much under two years ago that I was standing among a group of war correspondents on a station platform in Melbourne. Even the excitement of the occasion could not completely overlay the feeling of impending doom. It was a momentous hour in the Pacific War. The tide of Japanese invasion was washing on the shores of New Guinea and was lapping around the coralled beaches of the Solomons. There was nothing as far as one could see to prevent the invasion of Australia and the seizure of New Caledonia and the consequent cutting of the supply route between the United States and the east coast of the continent "down under."

At that moment in history a train chugged to a standstill and General Douglas MacArthur, an immaculately dressed figure, despite the rigors of his escape from Corregidor, appeared on the platform. He greeted the Australian and American officials drawn up to meet him, threw a few words to the assembled press and then, surrounded by his own personal staff, hurried into the cloistered aloofness from which he seldom, until quite recently, emerged.

The impact of the arrival of General MacArthur on Australian morale was startling. The same goes for the American soldiers, sailors, airmen and engineers who began to arrive in increasing numbers. No soldier, and certainly not one who had just escaped from a disastrous campaign, could have been welcomed with such enthusiasm as was General MacArthur when he arrived in Australia in March of 1942.

It is safe to say that when Prime Minister Curtin was offered America's top-ranking general to command Allied troops in the Southwest Pacific, he gladly accepted, because he assumed that thereby Australia would get all the forces necessary to beat back the Japanese. General MacArthur believed, when he left the Philippines, that there was in being, or on the way to Australia, sufficient men and material for him to drive straight back to relieve his troops who were still doggedly holding out at Bataan.

Both assumptions were wrong. For some time the hero of Bataan was a four-star general with about the equivalent of two divisions of Australian veterans from the Middle East, plus a few other untried Australian and American divisions. His air resources were slender and his navy was nonexistent. His ability, in fact, to defend Australia or even to protect the islands that guarded her eastern shores was even less than it had been in the Philippines. Anyhow, such was the beginning of a process which I watched, as it ebbed and flowed, budded and flowered, over the course of the next 20 months.

* * *

From a hardly defensible position the Allies have moved forward in that time over almost 2,000 miles—from Brisbane to the fringes of Rabaul. The Japanese no longer menace any part of the Southwest Pacific. In fact, it is conceivable that they have begun to evacuate their strong New Britain bastion which has become well-nigh untenable.

Looked at in retrospect this is a remarkable achievement. It has resulted from a compost of all sorts of factors: Japanese stupidity, Homeric labors by American and Australian engineers, heroic fighting on land mostly by "Digger" soldiers and in the air mostly by Yank fliers, unobtrusive, silent, deadly work by the Navy and merchant seamen of both countries, as well as the Dutch.

During the period, from March, 1942, to the beginning of December, 1943, there have been three distinct periods in the Southwest Pacific war. The first, three months of just hanging-on, waiting to see what the Japanese would do. The second, 12 months of aggressive defense which was initiated by the vital naval-air victory of the Coral Sea. The third, a steady and cautious offensive move to destroy Rabaul, which began with the attack on Munda and Nassau Bay and the occupation of the Trobriand and Woodlark Islands.

I remember going to Port Moresby in April, 1942. In those days it was a lightly held outpost, facing the Japanese threat to Papua from across the Owen Stanley Mountains at Lae and Salamaua. The town was an empty shell; the debris of a score of bombings littered the streets. The prewar civilian airfield, seven miles inland along the only road leading to the interior, was just big enough for a Flying Fortress. Every day Zeros swooped down and machine-gunned the drome and the traffic on the road, and Mitsuibishi bombers took their time to find their targets, well out of range of the few ack-ack guns that spluttered at them. A few Australian pilots manned Kittyhawks and fought desperately to beat back the enemy, until one day there were none left to fly. The garrison could not have mustered more than 5,000 front-line troops. In fact, Moresby was regarded as a forlorn hope. If the Japanese came the men there were to hold out as long as possible, to buy time for the defense of the Australian mainland.

* * *

At the beginning of May that year word spread around the garrison that the Japanese were coming, as indeed they were, with a powerful fleet of battleships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers and a score of troop transports. Just as they were turning the southeastern tip of Papua they were caught by planes from two American carriers. For some unaccountable reason, after suffering some losses (and inflicting some) the Japanese turned and fled in the face of a greatly inferior Allied fleet.

Most people did not realize at the time what the Coral Sea battle meant. It changed the whole strategy of the Southwest Pacific war. It gave us for the first time the opportunity to throw our defenses 700 miles forward—from the eastern coast of Queensland to New Guinea.

When the Japanese made their second and final attempt to seize Port Moresby, it was already too late. The defenses of that vital base had been developed out of all recognition. Chiefly due to the work of American Negro and Australian engineer units, the single airfield had blossomed into three or four first-class dromes. Milne Bay, the strategic center for all this area, had been occupied by Australian troops and endowed with one good airfield. Two others were under construction. From nothing, several squadrons of American and Australian fliers, fighters and bombers, were stationed in New Guinea. The Japanese struck again at the end of July. They landed at Buna, beating General MacArthur by two days. Five weeks later they attacked at Milne Bay, only to discover they had grossly underestimated Allied strength.

* * *

There never was any serious threat to Moresby from the overland Japanese attack. The incredible difficulties of supply and the nature of the country made large concentrations of men in front of Moresby impossible. The air superiority, which we gained at about this time, also inevitably doomed the enemy venture to disaster. In some ways the Buna campaign was a fortunate evil. It was the first serious fighting against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific jungles. It showed up the glaring deficiencies in our training and tactics.

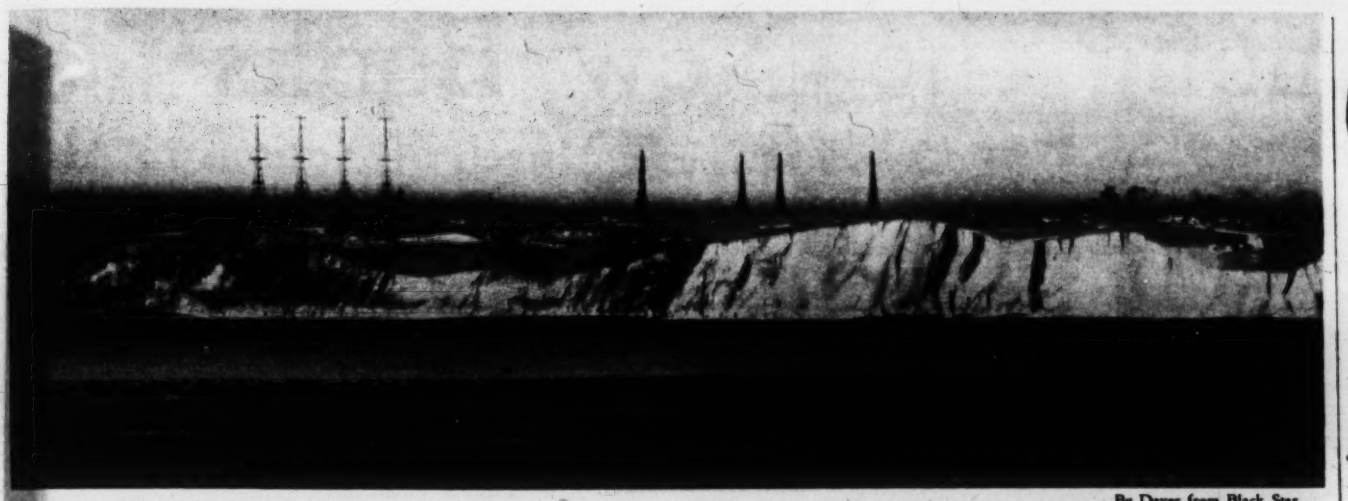
When it was over, the stage for the next period in this war was set. General MacArthur's land forces had won a firm foothold on the eastern side of the Owen Stanley Mountains. This enabled us to get down to the job of driving the Japanese out of New Guinea and opened up the possibilities for an attack on Rabaul.

In March, 1943, no one would have recognized the Port Moresby of the previous year. Half a dozen airfields spread

(Continued on page 11)

Associated Press Signal Corps Radiophoto

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR Directs Chute Attack From Flying Fortress Above the South Pacific Battlefront



By Dever from Black Star

THE CLIFFS OF DOVER Seen Through a Telephoto Lens From the French Shore. This Is What the Germans Face as They Await the Zero Hour. Presumably the Allied Forces Have as Clear a View of the French Coast From the Dover Side of the Channel. The Picture Was Taken by One of the Photographers of the Dever Publishing House in Germany. The Negative of the Picture Made Its Way Into Japan and Was Printed There. The Print Was Sent to the United States From Japan in the First Half of 1941

. . Pacific Tide Turns

(Continued from Page 10)

across the coastal plain outside Moresby and many others dotted the countryside across the Owen Stanley range. The jungle tracks were now wide metalled highways carrying a traffic as great as any city street. Most of the houses in the little town were rebuilt and occupied. There were clubs and canteens and, more astounding still, white women (nurses and Red Cross workers) had invaded what had been a purely male preserve. At this time there was every evidence that the men and the materials, the planes and the ships, were being accumulated for the inauguration of the third, and still continuing, period of offensive action. When this burst in the first days of July, 1943, it stretched 1,500 miles from Nassau Bay in New Guinea to Rendova in the Solomons.

The Japanese put up a fierce struggle at Munda and Finschhafen, but this was borne down by weight of numbers. The Trobriand, Woodlark, and Treasury Islands were occupied under an Allied aerial cover almost without opposition. Two divisions of Australian Middle Eastern veterans struck a massive blow against thin air at Lae. Many thousands of American troops met with only moderate resistance at the landing at Empress Augusta Bay. Again in the western corner of New Britain we are overwhelming the enemy with weight of men and metal.

* * *

Many factors have gone into this remarkable transformation. One of the most important has been the close co-operation at the front between all the various branches of the service and between the Allies.

While the battle has ebbed away from Australia's shores, the scene on the mainland has also undergone a change.

At the front under the stress of combat there has grown up a fine understanding and co-operation between the Americans and Australians. The generosity of the American appeals to the naturally warm-hearted Australian, while the "digger's" undoubted prowess as a fighting man has won the respect of fellow soldiers. But the farther one gets away from the sound of the bursting bombs and the urgency of action the weaker become the bonds of amity.

* * *

It is not possible, however, to generalize. Thousands of American troops have formed strong friendships with Australians, and hundreds have gotten themselves Australian brides. At the same time, in the cities, the differences of rates of pay, the higher standards of comfort, food, and entertainment demanded for the American troops is a cause of friction. Nevertheless in many ways the intimate contact between America and Australia will have great benefits. Americans have discovered the continent "down under." Some of them will be attracted by the latent possibilities in that gigantic land. On the other hand, Australians have become acquainted with Americans and their methods and infected by the vigor with which they tackle many things. On both sides of the Pacific this will mean a better understanding and a greater chance of successful co-operation on problems affecting both nations.

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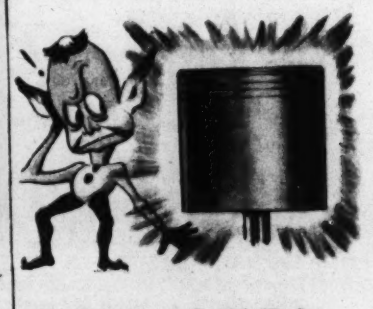

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Among the New Books

A Glance Back on War Policies

Journey Into War. by John MacVane. New York: Appleton-Century. $3.

APOLOGISTS for the State Department's tolerance of the Vichy régime frequently contend that it is necessary, in order to keep American diplomatic and consular representatives in key spots to pave the way for the invasion of North Africa. John MacVane, a foreign correspondent for the National Broadcasting Corporation, takes violent issue with this thesis in "Journey Into War."

As other observers who are more concerned with principles than with ends have done, he maintains that the material benefits of the State Department's course could not compensate for the moral retreat which the adoption of such a policy necessarily entailed.

Moreover, he says categorically that the United States could have broken off diplomatic relations as early as in June, 1940, when the Vichy régime was set up, and Allied troops could have landed in North Africa two and a half years later with substantially the same chances of success.

* * *

"There would have been some fighting," he writes. "But as soon as French commanders and troops found that America seriously intended to occupy North Africa for the purpose of fighting Germany, most would have decided that their real enemies were the Germans, not the Americans and the British. They would have done precisely what they did, cease fighting the Allies and start fighting the Germans."

Mr. MacVane's book is divided equally between what are known in the parlance of newspaper foreign desks as political and diplomatic interpreting and straight military reporting. He does reasonably well in both. It seems that he goes slightly off balance, however, in his eulogy of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Doubtless General de Gaulle is deserving of many of the fine things Mr. MacVane says about him. But the author's sugary language makes one wonder whether his appraisal hasn't been dictated more by emotion than by considered judgment.

* * *

The military chapters throw added light on many of the problems the Allied commanders faced when Nazi power was still close to its zenith. Mr. MacVane was in London when the Blitz was in progress, he was in a boat offshore at Dieppe, he landed with the first American troops on the North African beaches, and he saw a good deal of the subsequent action at Kesserine Pass, El Guetar, and other steppingstones on the way to Tunis and Bizerte. H. M.

March of Nations in Air

Jane's All the World's Aircraft, 1942. edited by Leonard Bridgman. New York: Macmillan. $10.

IT IS UNLIKELY that air history will write a greater chapter than that contained in the 1942 Jane's "All the World's Aircraft." In that fateful year the very needs of survival in face of an overwhelming Axis air preponderance forced the Allies into the supreme effort that turned the tide by the middle of the year.

The story of a half century of aeronautical progress compacted into this amazing 12 months, told in Mr. Bridgman's concise documentary style, adds extraordinary interest to the opening historical section, which occupies 28 more pages than that of the 1941 Jane's. The only important omission is the Russian record, due to failure of Moscow to supply the material.

The year, which opened on the crest of the German-Japanese conquest, ended with United States factories alone turning out 5,500 military aircraft in December—a larger monthly output than that of all the Axis countries combined. Britain, with an equally brilliant record and a longer war experience, sent technical experts to the United States, making possible a full interchange of information and an untold saving of time.

* * *

Within this one year was packed the evolution of the long-range, 1,000-plane air offensive, the 8,000-pound block-buster bomb, the extended use of the mobile carrier airbase, long-range parachute operations, and the skilled "service commandos" who dash in with the first landing attacks and prepare the nearest enemy airfield for Allied use in unbelievably short time.

The heavy Allied air raids of 1942, beginning with the staggering attack on the Renault works near Paris, followed in rapid succession by those on Lübeck, Rostock, Cologne, Essen, and others—all catalogued in full detail here—were partly responsible for leaving the Luftwaffe weaker at the end of 1942 than it was in 1940. The terrific efficiency of these visitations, as is explained, has been due to the discovery that the full force of the blow must be concentrated in the briefest possible time.

Other details, such as the British Commonwealth joint air training plan, the balloon command, the air-sea rescue service, and the respective contributions of the different Dominions and Colonies are given in full.

* * *

Civil aviation is less fortunate than the military phase, owing to the exigencies of the censorship. Devoting 16 pages less to this section than in the previous year, the compiler explains ruefully that so many military secrets are wrapped up in the latest developments in air transport that the section suffered more than other parts of the work.

Absence of illustrations accounted partly for the reduction. The necessity of carrying an almost entirely new set of illustrations for the work gives some indication of the rate of development in aviation as a whole.

The third section, All the World's Aeroplanes, appears to have suffered little from the war. The United States, with 91 pages, Britain, with 47, and Germany, with 33, show a satisfying completeness. The compiler asserts, no doubt with justification, that the German section is the most exhaustive obtainable anywhere. The edition opens with a balanced survey by J. M. Spaight of the year's air developments.

H. J. S.

American Tutorship in East

Mother America. by Carlos P. Romulo. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

AMERICANS who share in what Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, calls a "national inferiority complex" about their country's destiny as a world leader can rid themselves of some of it by reading Col. Carlos P. Romulo's "Mother America."

Claiming to voice not only his own views but those of native leaders of the whole Far East, except Japan, Colonel Romulo, hero of Bataan, proposes a postwar Pan-Malayan Union under the protection of the United States. The United States, he says, has earned this leadership through its experiment in colonization—or, if you will, imperialism—in the Philippines.

* * *

While Colonel Romulo does not give the United States a lily-white record in its Philippine venture, he considers it remarkable that the treatment given the islands "has achieved a miracle in trust and hope" within a brief span of 42 years. In the Philippines, he finds, "East and West have settled the differences of color and points of view."

Disdainful of the Kipling brand of imperialism, Colonel Romulo sees endless good to come from more general meeting of East and West. "In whatever world the future holds for us, the white man and brown," he is confident, "will have need of each other."

* * *

The book contains a fast-moving account of the Philippine struggle for independence, democratic government and Christian ideals, chiefly from the time of American occupation in 1898 until the present. It is skillfully and diplomatically, though now and then emotionally, written by a man who was an editor before he became a military hero.

As an editor, the Colonel makes a constructive suggestion for establishment of press service bureaus, representing all nations, in the principal cities of all countries after the war. This, he feels certain, would contribute immeasurably toward mutual understanding and good will. M. H.

Among the latest reprints in the Forum Books are Gina Kaus' "Catherine: The Portrait of an Empress"; Sally Benson's "Meet Me in St. Louis"; Howard Fast's "Conceived in Liberty"; "World's Great Humorous Stories"; Sinclair Lewis' "Gideon Planish"; W. L. White's "They Were Expendable"; William Saroyan's "My Name Is Aram," and Max Brand's "Western Roundup."

Faber has published in England Christopher Morley's novel, "Thorofare." The American edition (Harcourt Brace) was reviewed in this newspaper on Jan. 14, 1943.

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Walnut Crumb Crust: 1 cup crushed corn or wheat flakes, ¼ cup granulated sugar, ½ cup ground walnuts. Mix crumbs and sugar. Blend in walnuts. Then mix in 1 unbeaten egg white. Press into bottom and sides of pie pan firmly with finger-tips. Bake 350° F., 8-10 minutes. Extra yolk may be added to above recipe for coffee filling.

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A London Letter

The Nebuly Coat, by John Meade Falkner. Penguin Books. 9s.
The Spirit of English History, by A. L. Rowse. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

BEFORE READING "The Nebuly Coat" I had never heard of John Meade Falkner. He seems to have been a remarkable character. The son of a country clergyman, he went to Marlborough and Hertford; and on leaving Oxford, he became tutor to the children of Sir Andrew Noble. At that time Noble was chairman of the Armstrong Whitworth Company. Men of business generally adopt a rather superior attitude where schoolmasters are concerned—cultured fellows, maybe, all right in a library, good with boys, but hardly fitted for the rough and tumble of the world.

But Falkner must have had unusual qualities; and Sir Andrew was clever enough to perceive them. For in 1885 the young teacher was offered a position in the firm. He had no family connections with business, and no influence of any kind. Yet he rose to a directorship in 1901, and became chairman in 1915.

* * *

He prepared his annual reports of the activities and fortunes of the enormous business he directed with scrupulous care. He had the patience of the researcher, and wide intellectual interests of a somewhat medieval cast. Archeology, paleography, architecture, and church music fascinated him, and at one time he was Honorary Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Durham Cathedral.

Now architecture and church music have before today proved an admirable basis for imposing edifices of fiction. In Thomas Hardy, ecclesiastical architecture is a factor of the utmost importance; the ringing of church bells is the peculiar quality that makes memorable Dorothy Sayers' "The Nine Tailors." Both subjects entered into the mind of John Meade Falkner; and, with a dash of Wilkie Collins, they enabled him to write "The Nebuly Coat," now reprinted in the Penguin series.

The story it tells is reasonably good; not absolutely in the front rank, like those of "The Three Musketeers" or, in a different way, "The Scarlet Letter," but better than the majority of novels that fall into the vast ocean of fiction with something of a splash. It propounds two mysteries:

Who was the assailant of Mr. Sharnall, the organist of Cullerne Minster?

What is the explanation of the green caterpillar in the wretched daub on the walls of Westray, the young architect?

* * *

Of the first it may be said that it could be solved by an infant of two. The solution of the second is harder to come by; and that, so far as it goes, is a good thing. The trouble is that Westray does not move toward it at an even pace. For a couple of hundred pages he makes no progress whatever, and then settles the matter at one gigantic leap. Nevertheless, there are other things to pique the curiosity, and Falkner works up a fine suspense over the ringing of the Minster bells.

In an interesting preface, Lady Longford suggests that the triumph of the book lies in the character of Westray, a priggish fellow, certainly, with a high opinion of his social position as the son of a Nonconformist parson, but well meaning, and good at his job. He undoubtedly knew more about the power of resistance of the Minster tower than his airy and confident principal, Sir George Farquhar; and when the crash comes—and what a crash it is, too—his conscience on this point is clear.

Had he been as skilled in life as in the stability of ancient buildings, however, we should have lost the most remarkable proposal of marriage since the Rev. Mr. Collins offered himself to Elizabeth Bennet.

The village of Cullerne is superbly painted. Falkner's sense of place is unfaltering. Hardy in Wessex, Trollope in Barset, worked on a larger scale, but they did not make their village lanes and streets more real and palpable. His feeling for time, however, is not so strong; in reading "The Nebuly Coat" I never once felt the true impact of the eighteen-sixties, which is the period in which the story is set.

A. L. Rowse also is a scholar, and his "Spirit of English History" is a notable synopsis of the great movements and tempers that have made the British people what they are. This is not so much a narrative as an examination and a study, and it is well worth reading.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Book Window

Our Young Folks, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher (New York: Harcourt Brace, $2), contains the views of a woman who has served on the American Youth Commission, and who can base her facts on authentic research. For example, the contributions of the CCC, the NYA resident centers, and work camps, are analyzed. Methods of providing work experience for young people in normal times are also presented. Although the situation of youth is changed by the war, the volume is nevertheless valuable for its understanding of young people's needs and as a record of experience. Conversational in her style, the author introduces scholarly data as casually as if she were talking things over with a friend.

Call to Conservation

Montana, High, Wide, and Handsome, by Joseph Kinsey Howard. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $3.

THIS IS NOT a voice crying in the wilderness; it is the voice of the wilderness itself, a beautiful wilderness, loved of many, exploited by others.

The expressive title is derived from a quotation of Donald Culross Peattie, who in "The Road of a Naturalist" wrote—"Colorado is high, having more peaks within its borders than any other State. Wyoming is wide with the breadth of the plains between the Big Horns and the Grand Tetons. California is handsome, with a splendor of success. It takes all three adjectives to describe Montana."

That Joseph Howard loves his State is evident from cover to cover of his book. Now news editor of the Great Falls (Mont.) Leader, he has been consciously and unconsciously preparing his epic story for 20 years, while working at his craft. He knows the public as he knows the land. He sees and tells of the greeds and the failings that have de-glorified the land he loves, and yet is not bitter.

* * *

"Here in Montana was a no-man's-land, to be looted by the strongest and, as soon as possible, abandoned," he writes. "One owed it no allegiance." Two paragraphs later:

"The pattern originated in hardy individual enterprise on the log-cabin frontier and to some extent could be justified and even defended: while it hurt the frontier, it strengthened the men. . . ."

The historical story of Montana began when the hunters came to slaughter the buffalo herds for the pelts, and with the help of the Army overrode the resistance of the "hostile" Indians, who were merely protecting what they considered their domain from ruthless invaders.

Next came the cattlemen, bringing their herds to the rich grasslands left untenanted by the virtual extinction of the buffalo. With the cattlemen and sheepmen came the rustlers, and at about the same time the miners, whose successors are still tearing away at Butte's "richest hill on earth."

The railroads brought hordes of land tenants to vie with the herdsmen, to build fences and turn over the prairie sod for grain planting. Came towns, cities, problems, conflicts. Chapters deal with copper kings and their wars, with fat years and lean, with railroad colonization and land schemes, with county forming, with strange banking practices, with the coming of the tractor and the decline of the family-run farm, with a State one quarter "on relief" at one time, with modern cattle co-operatives, with planning, with monopolies and with corporate interests which send their earnings largely to distant owners and stockholders.

* * *

It is this latter point that might be taken as the theme of Joseph Kinsey Howard's excellent book. Corporations founded in States along the Eastern seaboard appear to own Montana's resources, even its rivers, as a settler owns a cow—for milking purposes.

The pattern of exploitation by the rugged individual, which the author said "to some extent could be justified and defended," he added, "has survived to maintain itself by corporate cunning born in today's air-conditioned Wall Street offices."

R. L. B.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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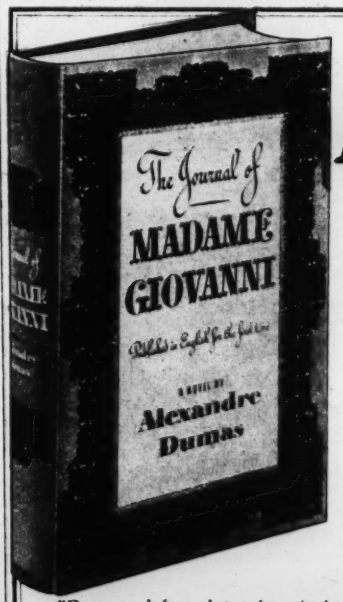

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And the movement of goods by air, while much more expensive than by sea or even by railroad or motor road, is generally more economical than transport by human porters or pack animals. The airplane surmounts the handicaps of Africa's long stretches of harborless coasts and its lack of great rivers navigable from the sea. In undeveloped regions air freight and express will tend to supplant primitive transport except over very short distances and to bridge gaps between the railroads, motor roads, and steamship services, at least until more economical surface facilities can be provided. No one can prophesy what the map of air services in Africa even a decade hence will look like.

This rapidly changing world—of which Africa is an integral part—is frequently called "a shrinking world," represented pictorially by a series of smaller and smaller globes, for the horse-and-buggy days, railroad travel, and finally airplanes.—Department of State Bulletin.

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On the Beam . .

Worth the Price

Let's make this the last war—even if we have to spend several billion dollars on the peace.—WILL ROGERS, JR., Representative from California.

Victory Alone Not Enough

Victory alone is not enough. Our ultimate aim is to achieve a lasting peace and a better world.—DR. WEI TAO-MING, Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Postwar Collaboration

I think the collaboration of England and the United States . . . will be maintained only if each country within its own limits is more of a going concern than it was before the war.—EDWARD WEEKS.

Strong as the Weakest Link

There is nothing the matter with democracy as a form of government. Theoretically, it is the best in the world. But we must not forget that democracy is simply a machine and that its success or its failure depends largely upon those who run the machine.—GRACE MORRISON POOLE.

Homes Yield to Airdrome

The Germans are constructing a new thousand-acre airdrome on the island of Fyn, thus rendering about 70 families homeless. At the same time they have commandeered a part of the harbor district in Odense for the unloading of cement and gravel.—DANISH LISTENING POST.

Wanted: A "New Order"

Little as we know, and can know, of the feeling of those who have patiently suffered under the Axis yoke in the closed and oppressed lands, this much is certain: the longing for a new order is profound—but the source of such a new order will not be Berchtesgaden.—THE ROUND TABLE.

Why Race Prejudices?

No race has a monopoly of superior individuals. Good intellect, good health, and good moral character are distributed in all races, and, given propitious social conditions, increase steeply. The arrogance of race prejudice is an arrogance which defies what is scientifically known of human races.—RUTH BENEDICT.

Parliamentarians

The logic which has created in so many countries semicircular assemblies which have buildings which give to every member not only a seat to sit on, but often a desk to write at and a lid to bang, has proved fatal to parliamentary government as we know it here in its home and in the land of its birth.—WINSTON CHURCHILL, advocating restoration of oblong House of Commons.

Wasted Womanpower

I solemnly charge that the war is being slowed down here in America by the failure of the Government and private enterprise alike to use women's brains and training in their specialized fields. Women must be used now, too, in planning for postwar economic, social, and political development at home and abroad.—DR. MINNIE L. MAFFETT, President, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

THE BURMA CAMPAIGN comes only intermittently into the news. When Allied bombers attack Japanese airfields near Mandalay we hear of it. Then it drops. If it comes up again at another point it lingers but a moment in a communiqué and passes off as a minor operation. But the experts do not rate it that way. One day it may, in their opinion, serve as the means for uniting the forces under Lord Louis Mountbatten and General Douglas MacArthur.

One of the key points between the two is Singapore. Before it is reached, the expert viewpoint is that it will be necessary to regain control of the strategic Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and drive the enemy out of Northern Sumatra, so that the Strait of Malacca will be closed to Nipponese warships. Then the final closing-in process will begin.

Meanwhile General Stilwell's forces are cutting a road through the jungle between Ledo and Myitkyina, which will constitute the final link in the new route from Calcutta to Chungking.

"I'm on my way to jail... Hooray! Hooray!"

1. **While I** was copy boy on the *Daily Bugle*, I tried forty-seven times to get to be a reporter. But the City Editor would only shake his head and glare. Nothin' doin'. Then one night I get the bright idea. It's just ten minutes before dead line.

2. **Big news** is popping, and the boss looks about fit to pop, too. So, I sneaks out of the office to get the old buzzard a container of Sanka Coffee, thinking a real hot drink might be just what he needed. When I set it down in front of him—

3. **"Coffee!"** bellows sourpuss. "What do you mean bringing me coffee! Don't you know I *never* touch stimulants!" "Sure, sure," I breaks in, "*that's* why this is Sanka Coffee, swell coffee, 97% caffein-free and not a stimulant. Try it!" He hesitated, then . . .

4. **He sipped.** "Wonderful," he breathed. "But this better not be a stimulant, or . . ." Next morning he was beaming. "That Sanka Coffee's marvelous," he announced. "Copy boy, beginning now, you're a reporter. Hop over to jail and get me a story on . . ." Wheee! Me! A reporter!

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PLANTABBS

Over the Editor's Desk

TODAY WE TURN the Weekly Magazine Section into an "Invasion Atlas." The reason is obvious. We are on the verge of epoch-making events which need geography to elucidate them. If we lay out in front of us the maps of Europe and the Pacific Theater of War we shall better understand what is going on. And what goes on where the soldiers and sailors are will have its effect as much upon the little lady in Dubuque as it will upon the Eisenhowers and the Halseys. It is in every sense of the word an all-out global war.

♦ ♦ ♦

The early stages of the 1944 offensive have got off to a good start. The German grip is broken. The Japanese are definitely in reverse. New fronts are about to open on a scale far transcending in scope and extent the thrusts which have carried us well into Italy and along the road to Tokyo. The stage is set. The outcome is sure. But the moves are unpredictable, for we have got into what the experts like to call the "third dimension," and what a little cherub in San Francisco simply terms the "sky."

♦ ♦ ♦

Out of the mouths of babes come wisdom. My little San Francisco friend is just three and a half, and she told her mummy the other day that she did not like war. Why? "'Cause they're shooting down planes that are almost bran' new."

♦ ♦ ♦

The land projection on pages 8 and 9 was drawn at our special request by ERWIN RAISZ of Harvard University. It arranges a section of the globe in which we are vitally concerned at the moment in such a way that Europe fans out from Britain, the arsenal of the Allies, where the great armadas are poised ready to strike from land, air, and sea. If it were possible to get far enough away from the earth and see the part of the globe depicted, the artist assures us its shape would appear not unlike that it assumes on the map.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Raisz is Lecturer in Cartography and Curator of Maps at the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard. Needless to say, he has drawn countless maps, is the author of a textbook, "General Cartography," and has just completed a new compilation, "Atlas of Global Geography," which will be published in March by Harpers. A native of Hungary, he came to the United States after the first World War, and received his degree of Ph.D. at Columbia University.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Front Cover, spotlighting the Channel and highlighting the shortest route to Hitler's crumbling "fortress," is by ROBERT BLATTNER, a frequent art contributor to this paper. A New England artist, he graduated from the Massachusetts School of Art. He has done a wide variety of art work, and is now teaching advertising design and mechanical drawing at the College of New Rochelle, New York. Recently he completed a pictorial map illustrating events in the life of Mark Twain, a map which is being used in connection with the new Warner Brothers picture.

♦ ♦ ♦

RUSSELL LENZ, chief cartographer of the Monitor, is responsible for the Map of the Pacific Theater of War, the Map on the Air Age which appears on Page 7, and the map showing Burma and the Malay Peninsula. His work is familiar to all our readers, and has won wide commendation. He has developed special techniques to illuminate the news.

♦ ♦ ♦

The KENSLEYS, LILLIAN and FRANCIS, produced the detailed map of the French and Belgian coasts. At the moment, Mr. Kensley is working on the design of fire-control instruments for the Army and Navy.

♦ ♦ ♦

The articles on the invasion coast of Europe and the situation in the Pacific, by PAUL WOHL and W. E. LUCAS, respectively, illuminate the background for the two main maps. W. W. C.

"And They Laugh at OUR Hats!"

Democracy vs. Fascism

Democracy is a word so common on our tongues, so frequent in our ears, that it has lost not only its significance but its meaning. . . . You cannot choose between Fascism and Democracy on the cheap and self-deluding basis of the oratorical distinctions. You cannot choose between them by saying Yes, you love freedom, or No, you hate tyranny. You can only choose between them by an act of affirmative choice which recognizes what it is it chooses. . . . You cannot seriously choose Democracy without choosing at the same time a world in which Democracy can live.—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH.

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THINGS YOU CAN MAKE

by Ann Bucilla

SMART, PRACTICAL IDEAS FOR NEEDLEWORK

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Aprons are the vogue again! BUCILLA has some beauties—and my favorite is a gay checked gingham apron, with luscious-looking strawberries appliqued at the waist and hem. You can add a few touches of embroidery . . . with **BUCILLA Boilproof Six Strand**, of course! Easy, isn't it . . . and so economical, too! You'll find BUCILLA stamped goods at your favorite needlework counter.

I am knitting all my children's sweaters myself because I find hand-knitted sweaters wear better and are warmer. Right now I am knitting my boy's sweater of **BEAR BRAND Casa-Laine** because it's especially sturdy. Then I am going to make my little girl a cardigan of **BEAR BRAND Angel Zephyr** . . . it's soft as a cloud and spun from pure Australian wool. Both come in many mouth-watering colors. I am sure you will find just the color you are looking for. The instructions for knitting the sweaters shown here, and other children's sweaters, are given in the BUCILLA Children's Book, (Vol. 320)—25¢.

♦ ♦ ♦

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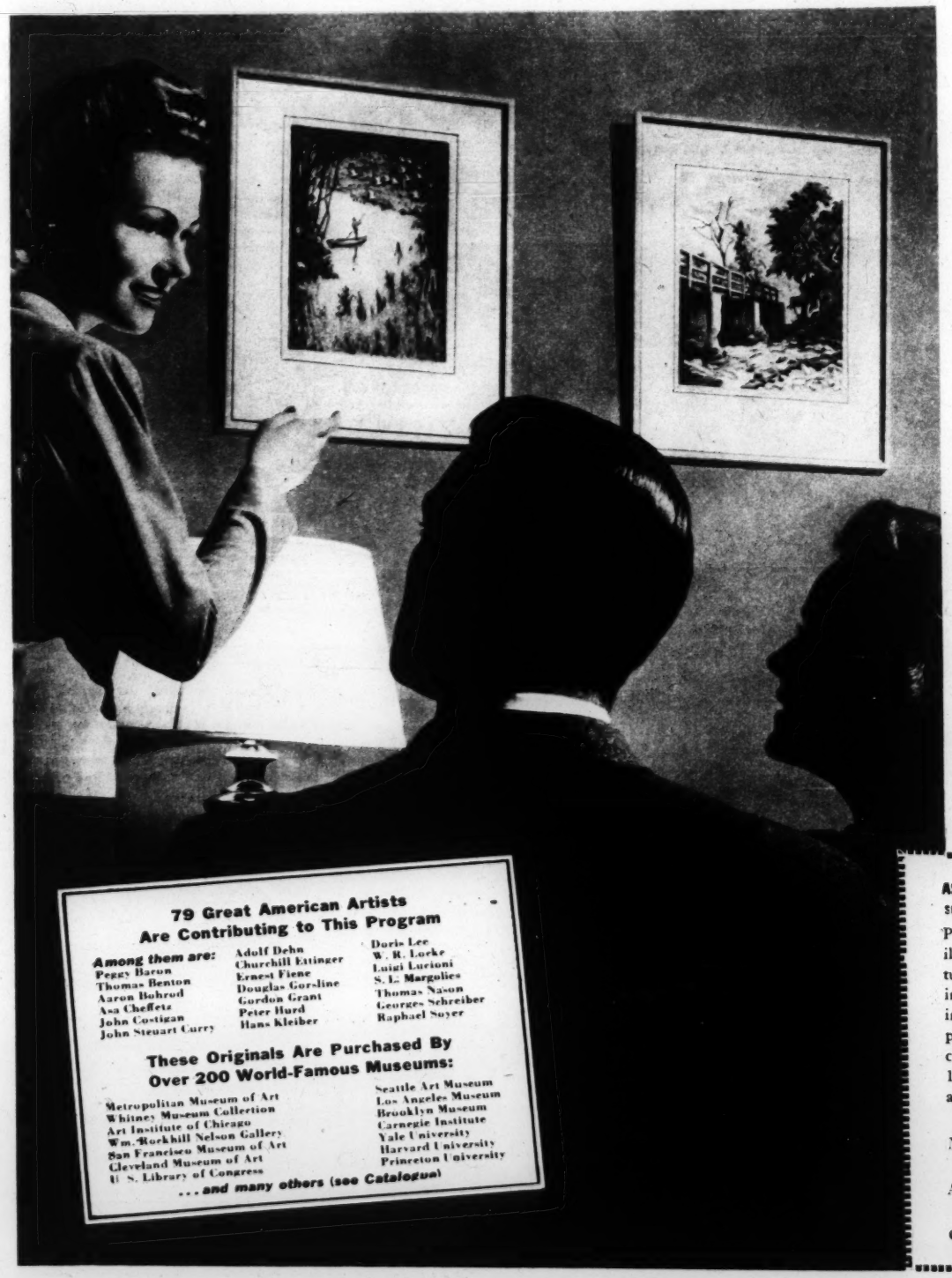

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